

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية غير حزبية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرائي.

## Taba verdict expected by September

GENEVA (R) — A dispute between Egypt and Israel over the tiny Red Sea beachfront of Taba will be decided by arbitration by September, a Swiss member of the international arbitration tribunal said Wednesday. International law professor Dietrich Schindler told Reuters by telephone from his home in Zurich that the five members — himself, a Swede who chairs it, a Frenchman, an Egyptian and an Israeli — have already met once to consider their verdict and would convene again at the end of June and in July. The final verdict would be handed down in September, probably by the middle of the month. Meanwhile U.S. State Department legal expert Abraham Sofaer has sought to negotiate an amicable solution between the two sides, but there has been no sign of progress and the tribunal's work has not been affected. "It has not been affected at all, but it would be affected if Mr. Sofaer could reach a solution with both sides," Schindler said, since the tribunal would then not need to issue a verdict.

## Britain, Iran begin talks

LONDON (AP) — British and Iranian delegations met for two hours Wednesday to discuss a £1 million (\$1.8 million) compensation deal amid hopes of a thaw in Anglo-Iranian relations. The low-level talks are aimed at agreeing on compensation for damage inflicted on embassies of the two countries, and have been cautiously welcomed here alongside a firm refusal to tie them to any deal to free Western hostages held by pro-Iranian kidnappers. The Foreign Office said the delegations, led by the chief of the Iranian Foreign Ministry's legal affairs department and the head of the British Foreign Office's Middle East Department, would meet again Thursday. Neither side would give any details about the first round of talks. The Iranian delegation head, Shir Mohammadi, was to meet separately with Roy Young, a Foreign Office official, later in the day, the Foreign Office said. The Evening Standard, a London tabloid, claimed the Iranians came with an offer to free British hostages in exchange for restoring full diplomatic relations, allowing Iran to reopen its arms-buying office in London, and pressuring Iraq to stop its alleged use of chemical weapons in its war against Iran.

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## Regent sends good wishes to Portugal

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to Portuguese President Mario Soares on the occasion of Portugal's National Day. Prince Hassan wished the president continued health and happiness and the Portuguese people further progress and prosperity.

## EEC to give \$17m aid to Palestinians

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) has earmarked \$17 million worth of food aid for Palestinian refugees in the Israeli-occupied territories, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The EEC's executive commission said Wednesday the aid, from the group's food surpluses, would be distributed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA). It said EEC food and cash contributions to UNRWA would total \$46 million in 1988.

## White House 'unaware' of contacts with Iran

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House has questioned the accuracy of a British newspaper report that said the United States, Britain and West Germany had opened direct contacts with Iran in an effort to free foreign hostages in Lebanon. The Times of London, in a front-page story Tuesday, quoted sources in Beirut as saying the United States opened talks with Iranian officials almost two months ago in the hope of finding a "legal" formula to secure the release of the American hostages.

## Police dismiss poisoned Israeli fruit threat

PARIS (R) — French police said Wednesday a sample of fruit which an anti-Israeli group claimed to have poisoned was harmless. Police experts discovered traces of non-toxic blue food-dye in an orange and a grapefruit found in a luggage deposit box at a Paris railway terminus. An unknown group sent letters to the Paris bureau of two international news agencies saying the fruit was filled with deadly poison.

## Saudi crown prince to visit Britain

LONDON (R) — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud will pay an official visit to Britain from June 13-17, it was announced Wednesday. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office said the prince, who is also Saudi Arabia's deputy prime minister and national guard commander, will be the guest of Queen Elizabeth for lunch at Windsor Castle during his stay. The crown prince, who has visited Britain twice before, will hold talks with Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

## Shamir refuses to free Awad from jail

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sharply rejected a request to free Mubarak Awad, an Arab-American slated for expulsion from the occupied territories, until the order is carried out. An assistant to Avraham Gal, Awad's lawyer, confirmed that Gal received a letter turning down the request but could not provide details. Gal was unable to answer the telephone.

## Yeltsin elected party delegate

MOSCOW (R) — Boris Yeltsin, the fiery reformer ousted as Moscow Communist Party chief in November, has been chosen as a delegate to a major party conference this month on political reform, a Soviet spokesman disclosed Wednesday. "Boris Yeltsin has been elected as a conference delegate by the Karelian autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic," spokesman Gennady Gerasimov told Reuters.

# Jordan has no territorial ambitions in Palestine, King tells Arab summit

## Al Hussein explains principled, firm, unambiguous commitment

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

ALGIERS — Jordan does not have any ambition on any part of Palestine other than liberating the occupied territories and enabling the Palestinians to determine their future on their national soil, His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday.

Addressing the extraordinary Arab summit which opened here Tuesday, the King said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must represent the Palestinian people in any negotiations to settle the Palestinian problem. Speaking at a closed session of the summit, the King also called for all-out Arab support for the ongoing Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and appealed for increased Arab aid to the Arab confrontation states.

The King said: "Jordan has no ambition in any part of the land of Palestine no matter how small this part is... Jordan's involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict does not lie only in the occupied West Bank but is dictated by the fact that we sit astride the longest lines of confrontation with Israel. Indeed, Jordan's borders with Israel are much longer than its borders with the West Bank."

"Nothing is more detrimental

to individual or more misleading to peoples than a selective and out-of-context interpretation of historical events... Jordan did not annex the West Bank, nor did it occupy the Palestinian land, as was the case with the British or Turkish occupation of this land. There was an elected parliament equally representing the East and West Banks which decided to unite the two banks in April 1950. The second paragraph of that parliament's resolution stated 'that all Arab rights in

Palestine be protected and that those rights be defended by all legitimate means to the fullest extent, without prejudice to the final settlement of its just cause within the framework of national aspirations. Arab cooperation and international justice."

"The period of union preceding June 1967 was a living model and example for a larger union to

(Continued on page 2)

See page 4 for full text of the King's speech

## Final touches put on summit resolutions

From Abdul Wahab Zughailat in Algiers with agency dispatches

A SPECIAL committee began putting final touches Wednesday to resolutions expected to be approved by the extraordinary Arab summit here after listening to speeches delivered by His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat earlier in the day in a closed session.

Informed sources said the re-

solutions were expected to contain unanimous Arab support for the ongoing Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and means to support the uprising, the issue of Palestinian representation in peace negotiations and Middle East peace initiatives in addition to the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon. The sources said the Arab leaders were expected to hold a formal meeting Thursday to endorse the resolutions.

Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Oasem, a member of the Jordanian delegation to the summit, told the Jordan Times that no controversy was raised over the resolutions after Jordan made its stand firm and clear through His Majesty's speech to Wednesday's session.

Oasem said Jordan pointed out that it had no specific channel in mind while calling for increased Arab financial support for the uprising and that "what is important is that the aid reaches the occupied territories."

Jordan supported any decision reached by the summit on means of channelling the support, Oasem said.

On the political level, Oasem pointed out that Jordan left it to the summit to decide the means and nature for a peace settlement while calling for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

He also noted that Jordan insisted that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate in the international conference in any form it chooses.

In August 1985, the Soviet Union announced a unilateral testing moratorium, but the United States refused to go along and the moratorium ended 1½ years later.

Shevardnadze's speech covered the need for a ban on outer space weapons, a chemical weapons ban, a U.N. naval force and a powerful, central role for the United Nations in verification of disarmament.

## Mitterrand appeals for legislative majority

PARIS (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand, speaking out for the first time in the legislative campaign, appealed Wednesday to French voters to elect a National Assembly majority that will help his Socialist government carry out its programme.

The first round of voting last Sunday had Mitterrand's Socialists and a centre-right coalition running almost even in popular vote, although computer projections gave the Socialists an edge for next Sunday's runoff round. "I need, to carry out my mission, a stable majority ready to vote without delay for laws on social justice, equality of opportunity, national solidarity and economic modernisation," Mitterrand said.

His statement, made to the weekly meeting of the cabinet of Premier Michel Rocard, was made public by the presidential spokesman, Hubert Vedrine.

The extreme-right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen and the conservative coalition agreed Tuesday not to run against each other in key districts in and around Marseille where the runoff would otherwise have split the vote three ways, making a Socialist victory more likely.

Socialist leaders denounced the deal. Conservative officials said it was a purely local accord, without national implications, and also pointed out that on the left the Socialists and Communists had a similar arrangement.



A scene from the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers which began Tuesday (Petra wirephoto)

## Lebanese Forces demand removal of toxic waste

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese rightist militia said Wednesday it had asked Italy to take back a cargo of toxic chemical waste dumped near Beirut.

Kaissar Nasr, head of foreign relations of the Lebanese Forces militia, told a news conference the group had detained the importer of the 22 tonnes of chemicals found on waste ground at Ghazir, 25 kilometres north of the capital.

"We have arrested Roger Haddad, the owner of the cargo of waste, for investigation," Nasr said. The militia was cooperating with official judicial authorities in the investigation, he added.

Acting Prime Minister Salim

Al Hoss told Reuters Lebanon was holding contacts "with all countries which refused to unload the toxic waste to ask for details on the cargo."

Lebanese security sources said the chemicals were unloaded on the coast near Ghazir from the Czechoslovak freighter Radhost. "We started contacts with local and foreign authorities, including Italy, to return the waste to Italy," Nasr said. "We will never under any condition accept to keep the waste in Lebanon."

He said tests carried out by four Lebanese laboratories and experts from the American University of Beirut (AUB) showed the material was not radioactive.

Italian ecologists say the Milan company Jelly Wax, already at the centre of a chemical dumping storm, used the Radhost to export waste to Venezuela last year but it was turned back.

The scare over toxic waste from Italy was the second this week. On Sunday, a Nigerian newspaper said 1,200 tonnes had been dumped in a South Nigerian state.

Nasr said the Lebanese Forces militia ordered its men, who control at least two ports in rightist-controlled areas as well as the coast near Ghazir, to crack down on all ships that dock and to investigate their cargoes.

## Soviets offer permanent ban on nuclear testing

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, unveiling a major disarmament blueprint, announced Wednesday that the Soviet Union would observe a permanent moratorium on nuclear testing if the United States also agreed.

In a wide-ranging speech to a special General Assembly session on disarmament, Shevardnadze called for slashing 500,000 men each from the armies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) alliance and Warsaw Pact in Europe, as part of a high priority, step-by-step reduction in conventional arms and forces.

In his detailed speech, he also declared that for the first time, the Soviet Union would announce the presence or absence of nuclear weapons on naval ships on foreign port calls, if the United States and its Western allies did the same.

His 45-minute address was greeted by rousing applause, and many diplomats surrounded him to shake his hand.

U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters later praised the speech as "hopeful, useful and good."

"It was an extremely interesting new speech, it broke a lot of new ground and it is deserving of study," the permanent U.S. representative said. Walters said the

## Zia orders civil servants to observe daily prayers

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has commanded civil servants to observe daily prayers, his first move to extend Islam in Pakistan since he sacked his government in part for not being successful in his bid for Islamisation of the country.

Officials said Wednesday heads of department had been ordered to lead the regular daily prayers during office hours and government employees would be punished for not praying.

The move renewed debate among diplomats here whether Zia was acting out of genuine faith, or whether trying to justify his May 29 dismissal of the government and National Assembly.

The answer, one diplomat said, holds the key to the immediate political future of Pakistan. Zia, who seized power in a 1977 coup, dismissed his hand-picked prime minister, Mohammad

Khan Junejo, accusing Junejo's government of corruption and fiscal incompetence, and failing to maintain law and order.

Zia also charged the government had failed to carry out his policies of extending Islamic laws and practices.

"If he is going to introduce Islam by ordinance, then that would be a dramatic move," the diplomat said.

Pakistan's Muslims are split into different ethnic groups and religious sects, and it is unclear how a central Muslim legal authority could satisfy everyone.

Zia has promised new elections under the constitution within 90 days of his dismissal of the government.

Yet for the past two days Zia has been closeted with Islamic clerical leaders drawing up a programme to extend Islamic law.



Safia Al Sharifa and her nine-month-old daughter, Feda, who lost an eye when bit by an Israeli rubber bullet earlier this week in Gaza

## Israelis beat Gaza youth to death

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A 19-year-old Gaza Strip boy died after being severely beaten on the head by Israeli soldiers, a hospital official said Wednesday and in the West Bank, soldiers shot and wounded four Palestinians during clashes in a refugee camp and a village near Nablus.

An army spokesman confirmed that 19-year-old Hussein Jamal Abu Jallala died in a Tel Aviv hospital but said the army was still investigating the cause of death.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, on a visit to the Gaza

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## King explains principled, firm stand

(Continued from page 1)

which all the Arabs aspired at the time," the King said. "If today, however, it is the wish of the Palestinian people's representatives to separate from Jordan we are willing to bless and respect this desire, just as we blessed and respected the decision by the representatives of the Palestinian people in 1950 to unite with Jordan."

Renewing the call for an international peace conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the King said:

"Jordan will not represent the Palestinian people at the conference nor will it negotiate the settlement of the Palestinian problem on behalf of the PLO. Jordan is also prepared to attend the conference in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if the concerned parties accept this arrangement."

"Whatever decisions we are about to take in support of the Palestinian uprising, and regardless of any other consideration, we in Jordan shall continue to fulfill our national responsibility of supporting the uprising and its resistance to occupation."

The King urged Arab leaders to give their unanimous support to the uprising "through internationally acceptable political action, in order to win the world over to our side and so that the Palestinian people may feel that their legitimate struggle will lead, God willing, to success and victory."

The King also criticised Washington's Middle East policy. "In sum... the United States has no Middle East policy other than support for Israel," he said in the 40-page address.

The King expressed frustration over the latest Middle East peace initiative by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, whose fourth visit to the region ended Tuesday without any sign of a breakthrough.

"The United States has no Middle East policy other than support for Israel. The U.S. approach to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is, unfortunately, based on a policy of crisis-management."

"The United States takes no political steps or initiatives unless there has been a recent eruption in the region taking on the aspect of a war."

Therefore, the King said, the

Shultz plan was launched because the Palestinian uprising and was taking on the aspect of a "Palestinian war against Israel."

The monarch said his understanding of the U.S. initiative included a proposal to invite all parties, including the PLO to the peace conference.

The King said that although Jordan had reservation about some of the ideas promoted by Shultz, his plan remained the subject of dialogue.

The Arab states were maintaining the dialogue with a view to bringing it closer to the Arab position, he said.

The King pointed out that Arab states had failed to deliver about half the \$3 billion they promised to the confrontation states ten years ago.

"The Palestinian uprising necessarily requires support from the PLO and the confrontation states," he said.

## Gazan boy beaten to death

(Continued from page 1)

Strip, told residents: "If you want life without disturbances, let there be quiet amongst you. We don't want to keep more troops here than necessary. If it is quiet, there will be less problems, less beatings."

At least 211 Palestinians have died in the six-month-old uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, six of them from beatings, according to unofficial figures.

Rabin, facing world condemnation over the high number of Palestinian casualties in the uprising, ordered soldiers in January to beat protesters rather than open fire when possible.

Jallala was beaten all over his body in the Jabalya refugee camp Monday when troops lifted a curfew for two hours to allow residents to stock up on food, his cousin Mohammad said.

"He was beaten on his arms, legs and skull with longer and thicker clubs than the soldiers usually use. They picked him up just to beat him and then threw him away on the street," Mohammad, a nurse by profession, told Reuters.

Doctors at Shifa hospital in Gaza said they decided to transfer Jallala to Tel Hashomer hospital after he went into a coma and they found he was suffering from a brain haemorrhage.

Mohammad, who accompanied Jallala to Tel Hashomer, said his

He warned that Jordan may not be able to bear the financial burden involved much longer, saying "we in Jordan and in Syria are in need of sustained support to be able to withstand the aggressive and expansionist Zionist designs as long as the Arab-Israeli conflict continues."

The 1978 Baghdad summit's financial commitments to frontline Arab states had reached their final year, yet half the promised funds had not reached the two states.

"I am beginning to entertain the daunting prospect that our burden will soon become too heavy," he said.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the King said Iran's refusal to heed calls to end the seven-year-long conflict meant it was necessary to reconsider relations with Tehran. Saudi Arabia has already cut ties with the revolutionary state.

cousin had no oxygen for some five minutes in the ambulance and that doctors did not try to revive him with artificial respiration.

"Nurses and doctors looked at him, and without examining him, said he died. They could have given him artificial respiration, but they did not," Mohammad said.

The Israeli army offered to beef up protection for Palestinian officials after the stabbing of a West Bank mayor, but at least one mayor turned down the offer and said it would do more harm than good.

Hassan Tawil, the Israeli-appointed mayor of Al Bireh, was in stable condition Wednesday after being stabbed in the heart a day earlier, said a doctor at Ramallah hospital who refused to be identified. Tawil, 74, met briefly with his family Tuesday, the doctor said.

Hanna Atrash, the elected mayor of Beit Sahour, said two jeeps of soldiers came to his home Wednesday morning and offered to serve as his bodyguards.

"Two army jeeps with eight soldiers came and told me that I can't go anywhere without them," Atrash said, adding that he turned them away.

"I refused and told them it's impossible, and I also told them they are hurting me more than they are helping me," he said.

## Final touches put on summit resolutions

(Continued from page 1)

The Arab leaders gathered here also held intense behind-the-scenes bilateral meetings prior to and after the closed session.

His Majesty the King held talks with Qatari Emir Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled, Morocco's King Hassan II and the foreign minister of Somalia. The meetings were attended by the Jordanian delegation accompanying the King which includes Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Foreign Minister Taber Al Masri.

Reporting on the closed session of the summit Wednesday, Klibi said the Arab leaders agreed to limit the agenda of the gathering to the uprising.

Klibi, addressing a press conference in his capacity as the official spokesman for the summit, also said that the Arab leaders agreed that the much-delayed regular Arab summit be held in Riyadh soon.

Summit host President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria set the tone for the emergency meeting Tuesday in a speech which put the PLO back at the centre of Middle East peace proposals.

A peace package outlined by Benjedid — an international conference with full powers, PLO representation on an equal footing with other parties and an independent state — amounted to implicit rejection of the U.S. Middle East peace initiative proposed by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Palestinian delegates said Benjedid's speech would form the basis of a summit declaration.

Klibi said of the Shultz plan: "This initiative, like any other requires positive action by the other side... but (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir continues to say no to everything except the kind of peace which is tantamount to surrender."

The PLO has apparently dropped plans, however, to ask the summit for financial help to keep alive the uprising.

The PLO spokesman said the organisation had not submitted financial proposals. Klibi said moral, political and diplomatic support for the Palestinians was more important at this stage in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Delegates began to play down the chances of controversy over the Gulf war or Egypt's readmission to the Arab League marring

the harmony in Algeria.

In other behind-the-scenes talks, Arafat met King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He was due to have talks Wednesday with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, PLO spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif told reporters.

Klibi said the leaders stood by the decision taken at last November's Arab summit in Amman to let individual states restore relations with Cairo but declined to talk about Egypt's role in the league.

A PLO spokesman said the summit would take the same approach to the Gulf war, reaffirming Amman resolutions which expressed indignation at Iran's rejection of Iraqi peace offers.

A senior Kuwaiti official was quoted as saying that the Arab leaders will keep resolutions from the Algiers summit a secret to deny Israel any advantage.

"Do not expect the summit's resolutions to be made public. That will not be to our advantage and will serve the Israeli enemy," a senior official told Al Rai Al Aam daily in Algiers.

## OAU support

Malian President Moussa Traore, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), appealed Tuesday for closer Afro-Arab cooperation, saying Israel and South Africa were alike in defying international law.

Appearing as a guest at the summit, Traore reiterated OAU support for the PLO against "the barbaric oppression which this martyred people is undergoing."

He said: "Faced with the challenge of Zionism in the Middle East, Africa has always showed the Arab World active solidarity. It seems necessary to strengthen the Afro-Arab front."

"Israel, in defying... international law and human rights, joins with South Africa, proving the similarity between Zionism and apartheid."

## Qadhafi-Assad meeting

Among the bilateral meetings held late Tuesday and early Wednesday in the hilltop Aurassi Hotel was one bringing together Benjedid with Libya's Muammar Qadhafi and Syria's Hafez Al Assad, who have not always seen eye-to-eye on Middle East problems. No details of the meeting emerged.

Qadhafi also had separate meetings with Arafat and with Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali.

## Iranian walkout

All Algerian newspaper carried many pages of detailed coverage of the summit, but there was no mention of the Iranian ambassador's walkout which ruffled diplomatic feathers on the opening day.

Iran's Ambassador Zargar Yaghoubi abruptly rose from his seat in the diplomats' section and walked out of the hall during an address by Klibi.

"While speaking on the intifada for which we meet," Klibi said, "we cannot ignore the victory of brother Iraq, which has recovered its territories, notably the Fao Peninsula."

"Iraq has always been prepared to cooperate with international peace efforts, while Iran's leaders are determined to pursue the war" which increasingly threatens neighbouring Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Klibi said.

A spokesman for the Iranian embassy confirmed that Yaghoubi walked out of the summit opening session "in protest against incorrect statements" on the Gulf war.

## Maghreb talks

On the sidelines of the summit, the heads of state from the five Maghreb countries of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, are widely expected to meet for the first time since colonial rule ended in North Africa 25 years ago.

Renouveau, the newspaper of the ruling Tunisian party, said Wednesday the Maghreb summit would take place but gave no time. Conference sources said such a meeting was unlikely before Friday, after the close of the Arab summit.

Oil ministers from Algeria, Saudi Arabia and two other Gulf states were also meeting on the margins of the summit, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansour Al Otaiba said.

Otaiba did not give any details of the meeting held a few days ahead of an OPEC meeting set to start in Vienna Saturday.

Otaiba was joined in the meeting by Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer, Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nahi and Qatari Oil Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, summit conference sources said.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CABINET ENDORSES MEMO:** The Cabinet has endorsed a memorandum of understanding with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to provide a grant to Jordan to help the Kingdom carry out a feasibility study on linking the national grids of Egypt and Jordan.

**NEW MAYOR OF BURMA:** The Cabinet has appointed Mohammad Mustafa Mifteh as mayor of Burma in the Jerash district, and Mohammad Daifallah Rousan as mayor of Sama Al Rousan in Irbid Governorate. The Cabinet also appointed Mohammad Khair Muqbel as consul general for Bangladesh in Jordan.

**BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS:** The Cabinet has decided to offer government pensioners and daily paid employees working for the Social Security Corporation the right to benefit from the services of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation.

**NEW MA'AN CENTRE:** The Princess Basma Centre for Special Education in Ma'an has set up and installed new facilities at a new centre in the Ma'an Governorate to rehabilitate handicapped persons. The centre is now in the process of registering names of handicapped children aged 6-12 wishing to benefit from the centre's services.

**HINDAWI, ZINCHUK TALKS:** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Thougan Hindawi conferred here Wednesday with Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuk. They reviewed Jordanian Soviet cooperation in a number of fields.

**DRUG TRAFFICKING:** The Department of Customs will take part in a meeting in Brussels on June 20 to discuss international cooperation in combating drug trafficking. The department director will take part in the four-day meeting.

**SLOW LEARNING CHILDREN:** The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) has embarked on a general survey in schools in the Karak Governorate, to identify elementary school children with slow learning capabilities. QAF official said that the survey paves the way for opening a special centre to help improve these children's learning potential. The survey is being conducted in cooperation with the University of Jordan.

**TALKS ON MINING:** The Amman-based Arab Mining Company director general conferred here Wednesday with the director general of a Moroccan government office responsible for research in mining. They discussed cooperation between the company and Morocco in implementing mining projects.

**TRANSPORTING GOODS:** A seminar on transporting goods by land, sea and air ended Wednesday at the Jordanian Institute of Management. The seminar, organised by the Industrial Development Bank, was attended by 14 participants from the industrial, services and commercial sectors, who were oriented on the organisation of freight operations, insurance and settling disputes involved in these operations.

**93 HEADS OF SHEEP DIE:** At least 93 heads of sheep died at Sweimeh district in the Mafrqa Governorate after drinking contaminated water. Al Rai Arabic daily quoted officials as saying that the water had a high concentration of chemical materials.

**EXPERT VISITS QOU:** Kevin Smith, president of the International Council for Distance Education (ICDE) has arrived in Amman for a three week period as a UNESCO consultant to Al-Quds Open University during which he will direct in-house workshops for QOU staff in the techniques of distance education, with special emphasis on student support services in an open learning system.

**UNESCO MEETING:** UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is organising a meeting of Arab experts on education in Amman to discuss a regional programme to spread primary education and eradicate illiteracy from now and until the year 2,000. The meeting which will be held in Amman will take place between June 18 and 21, according to a UNESCO official.

**CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE:** The preparatory committee of the eighth Arab Children's Conference Wednesday endorsed the conference's final arrangements. This conference will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor on June 27, which will last seven days.

## TV &amp; RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

## PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:55 ..... Children programme  
16:30 ..... Moving Camera  
16:55 ..... Health and Life (local)  
17:25 ..... News Reports  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:35 ..... Arabic series  
21:50 ..... Film in Arabic  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Film continued

## PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Rue Carnot  
18:30 ..... Le Monde magique de chantal Goya  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... UN DB De Plus  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Charlie Chaplin  
21:10 ..... Anna of the Five Towns  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Feature film: "The Whistler"

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## PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsweek  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
11:00 ..... Country Music  
11:30 ..... Hiteville: The story of Motown  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:50 ..... Hall of Fame  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instruments  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Hiteville: The story of Motown  
17:30 ..... Good Vibrations  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Our Mutual Friend  
18:30 ..... Music  
19:00 ..... Newsweek  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show Cont.  
21:55 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... Evening Show Cont.

## FOR FRIDAY

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## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

## PROGRAMME ONE

10:00 ..... Koran  
10:30 ..... Children programme  
11:55 ..... Religious programme  
12:50 ..... Friday's prayer  
13:25 ..... Religious seminar  
14:25 ..... Film  
15:15 ..... Viewers' choice (Arabic)  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... A programme on the occupied Arab territories

## PROGRAMME TWO

21:00 ..... Arabic series  
22:00 ..... Varieties  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

## PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Peches: Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Irving Berlin and Friends 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Andy Kershaw's World of Music 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Country Style 11:30 John Peel 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News Summary followed by Assignment 13:30 King Street Junior 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 New Ideas 14:25 A Letter from England 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Multitrack 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Folk in Britain 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-minute Newsweek 18:15 The Pleasure Years 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Assignment 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from England 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsweek 21:30 Discovery 22:00 Outlook, opening with News Summary: 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 Here's Humph! 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30 Meridian Hours: News Summary 23:30 Meridian 24:00 News Summary followed by Talking From... 00:15 A Jolly Good Show 01:00 World News 01:09 The World Today 01:25 A Letter from England 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Roundup 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Seven Days 02:45 Irving Berlin and Friends 02:50 The Farming World

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 &amp; SW 7200, 9565, 11740

11925 and 15210 Hz

## PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME TWO

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME THREE

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME FOUR

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME FIVE

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME SIX

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME SEVEN

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## PROGRAMME EIGHT

07:00 News 07:30 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:30 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 News

## WHAT'S GOING ON

## TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

\* Permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle.

\* A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel.

\* An art exhibition by the Soviet Cultural Centre "Jordan Through Soviet Camera" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 10.00 a.m.

\* An art exhibition by Tawfiq Yahya at the French Cultural Centre.

## FILMS

\* A film "Peggy Sue Got Married" at the American Centre at 7.00 p.m.

\* A British film "Greystoke" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8.00 p.m.

A film "Il Serpente" at the Haya Arts Centre at 8.00 p.m.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267

American Centre Library .. 641520

British Council .. 6361478

French Cultural Centre .. 637009

Goethe Institute .. 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644205

Spanish Cultural Centre .. 634049

Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777

Haya Arts Centre .. 665195

Husseini Youth City .. 667816

Y.W.C.A. .. 641793

Amman International Library .. 636111

Univ. of Jordan Library .. 643555

## MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9.00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 637172

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630126

Martyrs' Memorial (Millitary Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic). Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, Tel. 637440.

St. Basil Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.

Terrazas Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal L



## Regent visits Ghor Al Safi, urges development of area

GHOR AL SAFI (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday visited Ghor Al Safi region south of the Dead Sea, and emphasised the importance of giving guidance to local inhabitants to increase their agricultural output, and the need to offer the population the chance to participate in the process of development and construction.

Prince Hassan was speaking after inspecting the Zira-Ghor Haditha Road and Bani Hamida villages, where he met with the people and inquired after their living conditions and their livelihood.

He said measures should be taken to define different allotments of land and their owners,

setting up appropriate housing facilities for farmers to be carried out by the Jordan Valley Authority and other concerned departments.

Prince Hassan underlined the importance of opening agricultural roads and supporting agrarian reform schemes.

Referring to Aqaba Port which is to be linked by the road, he said, it annually handles 18 million tonnes of goods and for this reason the government is concerned over the construction of roads which are the lifelines for the port.

The Ghor Haditha Road he said is also useful for the Potash project on the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Prince Hassan said that water, electricity and transport facilities are important for the local people, who form 12 per cent of the total population of Jordan.

As of the beginning of next month, Prince Hassan said, work will start on regional planning of districts located in the Ghor Al Safi region.

Prince Hassan said that during his visit to Jordan he discussed the development of this region which is rich with mineral water that attracts tourists. "Tourist facilities here should be encouraged by the private sector."

Prince Hassan was accompanied on the tour by Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zaidan and other officials.

## Queen Mother opens flower show

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Zein Al Sharaf, the Queen Mother, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Wednesday opened the YWCA's 15th annual flower show at the Inter-Continental Hotel.

A number of local companies, institutions, Arab and foreign embassies took part in the show.

## RJ to help ministry in marketing Jordan abroad

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) Royal Jordanian (RJ) offices abroad will, from now on, also represent the Ministry of Tourism in marketing Jordan's archaeological and touristic attractions in foreign countries. Minister of Tourism Zuhair Ajlouni announced Wednesday.

He said the decision, which was approved by the cabinet, was taken in view of RJ's vast experience in promoting sales in foreign markets, the airline's great potential of human resources and facilities, its contacts with various information and tourist organisations and its endeavours in the field of tourism.

"This decision is the first step to streamline the Ministry of Tourism's activities and attract more visitors to the Kingdom," the minister said.

Ajlouni also announced a number of measures to be taken immediately to maintain cooperation between the ministry and RJ in tourism-related affairs.

He said air transport has been playing an increasingly important role towards the development of tourism in the Kingdom and has also contributed to the hotel industry and integrated services for tourists.

Ajlouni also Wednesday visited the King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Complex and Public Park project near the Wadi Saqra junction and inspected its facilities.

The minister met with the director general of the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) which is currently carrying out the project.

The department Director Sami Rashid briefed the minister on the various parts of the project which will be ready for inauguration during 1988.

The project is being set up on a 82-dunum land of which 53 dunums are allotted for a public garden.

The complex will consist of a shopping mall, car parks, public park and children's section with kindergarten, open air theatre and other facilities and services.

Rashid has invited journalists for a press conference at the site Saturday to give details on the project.



Higher Education Minister Nassereddine Al Assad speaks to deans of community colleges Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Assad speaks to deans of community colleges Community college programmes to serve with Kingdom's needs

By Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Higher Education Minister Nassereddine Al Assad announced Wednesday that specialisations and programmes offered at private and public community colleges in the Kingdom will be modified so as to correspond more effectively with the Kingdom's employment needs.

The announcement comes in the context of the ministry's efforts to raise the standard of community college education, making it compatible with university education.

"The first warning bell has sounded," Assad told a group of deans of community colleges Wednesday. "This means that there have been changes in our society that have made graduates of certain specialisations too numerous for the country's needs," he said.

Assad explained that a number of programme specialisations have been cancelled, while others, which are too closely similar, have been merged together, narrowing down the specialisations offered by community colleges from 137 to 90.

He said the changes have been proposed because "the highest percentage of unemployed are among community college graduates, who were having a hard time finding jobs due to the lack of demand for their line of study."

He added that in some cases, community college graduates had "too narrow" a line of specialisation which put them in a situation where they ended up "unable to do other things."

Assad added that certain fields of study, such as translation, have been cancelled because they de-

serve more in depth coverage and should be taught only at higher education institutions.

"How can we teach our students to translate from one language to another when they do not know the languages properly?" Assad asked.

He explained that numerous employers have complained about the low level of performance of community college graduates employed by them, and added that the ministry itself has also complained about the low standard of teachers who graduate from community colleges.

"The Higher Education Council has approved the setting up of a 4-year college that would make teachers more qualified to teach," he said.

Assad announced that modifications are to be made in programme credit hours as well. He explained that the general knowledge requirements would be reduced from 16 to 12 credit hours since students are supposed to attain that knowledge in high schools.

Core requirements which at present form 50 per cent of the overall requirements, are to be increased from 54 to 58 credit hours, Assad said. The changes are expected to take effect at the start of the next scholastic year.

Furthermore, Assad said, prac-

tical training has so far been given "only secondary importance" and should, from now on, be considered as a "cornerstone" of many specialisations.

During the meeting, Assad said the ministry believes that the basic criteria, set almost a year ago for community colleges is still valid. A 200-member committee last year debated and selected the criteria it saw as necessary to raise the standard of community college education in the Kingdom.

**Wider margin of competition**  
As far as university education is concerned, Assad said that there were serious efforts to study ways by which a wider margin of competition can be provided to enter universities.

At present, approximately 20 per cent of the total number of seats at the universities are allocated to students receiving a Royal Grant (their parents being employees of the Royal Jordanian Armed Forces, the Intelligence Service and the Public Security Department). Another 5 per cent is allocated to children of current or former employees of the Ministry of Education.

In an attempt to ensure equitable access to Jordanian universities for students from all over the Kingdom, Assad said, the ministry has adopted a policy of allocating a certain number of seats to the 76 best high school achievers in all governorates of the Kingdom: 35 seats at the University of Jordan were allocated for these students; 25 at Irbid's Yarmouk University; 8 at the Jordan University of Science and Technology also in Irbid; and 8 at Mu'ta University in Kerak.

"This is a transitional policy adopted because the Kingdom's areas do not receive equal educational services," Assad said. "Until we ensure that educational services reach everywhere, we will continue to apply this policy."

**Successful students**  
Assad said that in 1987, of the 28,961 students who passed their high school exams in the East Bank of Jordan, 5,620 managed to enter universities in the country. He said that 11,910 had entered local community colleges while 1,190 managed to get scholarships in Jordan and in other Arab countries. 2,627 got unconditional approval from the Ministry of Higher Education to study abroad at their own expense. 1,116 students got conditional approval to study abroad at their own expense. But the ministry maintains that it is not obliged to issue an equivalence for their certificates because their averages were lower than required for studying abroad.

Reviewing the percentage of students who entered Jordanian and foreign universities, Assad said that 29 per cent of those who had achieved an average of 65 per cent or more on their high school exams in the science and literary fields had been accepted at Jordanian universities.

He said that 64.9 per cent of those with a 60 or more average in all other fields managed to get into Jordanian universities or community colleges. 77.6 per cent of students with an average of 50 or more were accepted in universities in Jordan and abroad.

But Assad cautioned that "these numbers should be a warning to our sons and daughters not to go into specialities that are not needed in the country."

## Kuwaiti aide visits Jordan Valley

AMMAN (Petra) — The visiting Kuwaiti chairman of the board of directors of the General Corporation for Agricultural and Fisheries Affairs Ibrahim Al Du'eij Al Sabbab Wednesday visited a number of agricultural projects in the Jordan Valley region.

Accompanied by Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary General Saleh Al Lawzi, Du'eij inspected a tomato paste processing plant, operated at Al Arida by the Jordan Agriculture Marketing

and Processing Company (JAMPCO) and heard a briefing by its manager on the plant's operations and production.

The plant receives a daily average of 900 tonnes of tomatoes for processing at the plant, and this season will produce a total of 700 tonnes of tomato paste which is marketed here and abroad, the manager said.

Later, the Kuwaiti visitors called at the fisheries project in the Jordan Valley which produces

some 420 tonnes of fish annually, part of which is exported to other Arab states.

The Kuwaiti official also called at the Agricultural Department in the Jordan Valley where he was acquainted with techniques and methods offered to the local farmers to increase the output.

He was told that 450,000 dunums of land in the valley are arable but only 235,000 are now cultivated.

## Seminar to discuss crime in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Crime in Jordanian society will be the topic of a seminar which will open at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman Sunday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

Specialists and sociologists from the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, the Public Security Department (PSD) and the University of Jordan will deliver speeches at the seminar which is being organised by the Ministry

of Awqaf. A report published in April by the PSD revealed that there were 18,129 crimes in Jordan during 1987, down from 19,579 in the previous year, thus registering a drop of 7.4 per cent.

PSD Director General Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali said 1987 witnessed 68 murder cases of which 61 were discovered and that most of the murders were committed on moral grounds.

Majali attributed most of the

crime to imbalance in character, unlawful sexual relations and poor background.

Last year also witnessed a total of 4,305 thefts and robberies, but these were less by 9.9 per cent over figures released in 1986, according to Majali.

In March, a seminar on crime and means of protecting the society from criminals, recommended that a higher national committee be formed to work out a long-term national strategy for combating crime.

## Tabbaa meets vegetable merchants

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabbaa met in his office, Wednesday with members of the board of directors of the Jordanian Vegetable Wholesale Merchants Union.

They discussed the union's demands and agreed that these be listed in detail and submitted to the Ministry of Supply for recom-

mendations on steps to be taken to meet them.

The minister later met with a team from the Union of Textile Industries and heard their demands.

Tabbaa promised that the government will do all it can to help the textile industry in its drive to recruit sufficient number of workers.

Also Wednesday, the minister met with Swedish Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lonnback and discussed with him Jordanian-Swedish trade and industrial relations.

He also discussed the idea of holding an investment and trade seminar in Sweden to orient Swedish businessmen on Jordanian products.

Such seminar could be organised by private and public organisations from the two countries. Tabbaa will go to the Syrian border town of Dera'a Thursday for a general assembly meeting of the Syrian-Jordanian Free Zone Company.

In the day-long meeting the two sides will study the company's situation and its projects, which contribute to industrial and trade integration between Jordan and Syria.

The meeting will also discuss the prospect of setting up a unified Arab customs centre and launching a project to raise sheep and cattle.

The Syrian minister of economy will lead his delegation to the meeting.

## Symposium to discuss agricultural production

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar will open at the University of Jordan on Saturday to discuss the development of field crops and agricultural production in the rain-fed regions of Jordan and neighbouring countries.

Dr. Nasir Haddad, assistant dean of the university's Faculty of Agriculture, said the seminar will offer the chance for specialists and agricultural engineers to ex-

change views and expertise on agricultural systems in Jordan, possibly boosting food production.

Haddad, who is chairman of a committee preparing for the seminar, said that the participants will discuss the production of cereals, legumes and fodder in rain-fed regions. Proper measures to raise the present low production level will also be discussed.

## JT No-Smoking Contest winners



JORDAN TIMES Editor in Chief, Rami G. Khoury, presents prizes to the winners of a J.T. anti-smoking contest which appeared in the newspaper in April, on the occasion of the International No-Smoking Day. Belal Zu'aitar (above) from Ramtha and Ruba Walid Kalaji (right) from Amman, first place winners of the older category and younger category respectively, receive their checks for JD 15 each at the newspaper Tuesday. The Jordan Times called on the ten winners from both categories to receive their prizes, the following winners need to contact the Jordan Times as soon as possible: Zilcho Zephyr, Neeru, Malek Saket from the older category

and Ehsan Abu Dayeh, Alexander Issa and Heather Green from the younger category.

## Seminar to discuss needs of women in management

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional seminar that assesses needs of women in management and leadership, will open in Amman Saturday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

The three-day seminar, which will be attended by delegations from Jordan and three other Arab countries, is designed to identify major obstacles in the way of women's endeavours to develop their professions, and to point out women's needs to train in skills considered essential for leadership in management.

Princess Basma is president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) which is sponsoring the seminar, in cooperation with the International Council for the Management of Population Programmes.

QAF officials said that the participants will review five main working papers dedicated to improving the role and status of women and increasing their participation in planning and decision-making processes. The seminar is part of the QAF's programme to promote social development.

## Nurses to play key role in health care delivery

AMMAN (USIA) — An extraordinary team of nurses is now working together to carry forward Ministry of Health (MOH) plans for an improved health care training system.

Nawal Haddad Shahat, project director for the Directorate of Planning Training and Research of the MOH, is coordinating creation of a national institute to train both nursing tutors and nurse practitioners in Primary Health Care (PHC) nursing.

Mrs. Shahat earned her Masters in Public Health from Dundee University in Scotland. She guided site selection and preparation for the institute which is now operating in its own building near the Jordan College of Nursing.

The project is being funded with \$12 million, \$5.5 million from the government of Jordan, and \$6.5 million from the United States Agency for International

Development (USAID).

Two programmes will be offered at the institute: A nurse tutor training programme which will take its first class in late October, and a PHC nurse specialty programme scheduled to commence in 1991.

Students in the tutor training programme will be prepared as teachers for the MOH colleges and schools of nursing throughout Jordan. The PHC specialty students will be recruited from among "staff" nurses who have demonstrated outstanding ability, either by completing 3 years of basic nursing studies in the top 10 per cent of their classes, or by recognition of their current work in the field.

Their studies in PHC will make them expert in matters affecting mothers and children such as breastfeeding and proper weaning, prevention of diarrhoeal dis-

ease, health and nutrition education, and birth spacing and counseling.

They will be trained to provide services in patients' homes with an emphasis on maternal and child health services, immunisation programmes, community health development, and providing information the family can use to maintain good health.

Curriculum design and initial instruction will be provided by a distinguished four-person team of American nurses headed by Maureen Brown.

Ms. Brown has 14 years experience in developing PHC programmes in such countries as Egypt, Yemen, and Nepal. She holds a Masters Degree in Public Health from Johns Hopkins University.

The other nurses are Dr. Charlotte Ferguson, who recently

coordinated nursing programmes for health delivery in 20 African countries; Penny Ann Hatcher, with degrees from Yale and Johns Hopkins, and whose experience includes work in Saudi Arabia and Tunisia; and Cindy Febrs, also a graduate of Johns Hopkins.

Ms. Febrs established an infection control programme for a hospital in Saudi Arabia, and recently served as curriculum consultant and clinical supervisor to the Irbid College of Nursing.

While the institute is beginning operations here in Amman, some 10 Jordanian nurses will be preparing to become faculty for the institute.

Their preparation includes a 1-year programme at Johns Hopkins University designed specifically for faculty who will train professionals in a PHC specialty.

## Clean-up organised at Amman's Qala'a district

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Greater Amman Municipality Wednesday organised a general clean-up campaign at the Qala'a district of Amman.

Five hundred people representing local schools, municipality employees and Public Security Department (PSD) were involved in the work around the archaeological site of the Citadel Hill which is currently witnessing a growing number of visitors.

The site houses the Jordan Archaeological Museum which displays an excellent collection of

antiquities excavated in Jordan and dating from prehistoric times to the 15th century.

The campaign is part of the municipality's drive to develop central region of the capital in general and the Qala'a district in particular, municipality officials said.

They said that work was going on to restore the archaeological site, to install floodlights around its external walls and introduce tourist services near the museum building.

## Meeting to discuss integrated Arab statistical system

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee has started work in Amman to prepare for a pan-Arab seminar on means to achieve an integrated Arab statistical system dealing with the environment, scheduled to be held in Amman towards the end of 1988.

The committee is holding meetings at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) under the chairmanship of the organisation's Assistant Secretary General Hassan Gharaiheb.

## 1,169 teachers to be assigned to Gulf states

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has nominated 1,169 teachers with university degree and community college

diplomas to be seconded to Gulf Arab states in the coming 1988-1989 scholastic year, ministry officials said Wednesday.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Afif Kafena and Abdalla Kafena announce with deep regret and sorrow the passing away of their beloved mother:

**MARY ISSA KAFENA**

Services will be held on Friday, June 10, 1988 at the Church of the Redeemer (Anglican Church), First Circle, at 11:00 a.m.

Condolences will be accepted on June 10, 11, and 12 at the Kafena residence opposite the Goethe Institute, Third Circle.

### A REQUIEM MASS

A Requiem Mass will be held at the Latin Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation in Jabal Lweibdeh, Friday June 10, 1988 at 11.00 a.m. in memorial of the late:

**JEAN CLAUDE GLUKMANN**

His wife and his children Fadi, Shadi, Zein and the Glukmann and Karabashy Families invite all relatives and friends to attend the Requiem Mass to be followed by a lunch at the Glukmann residence in Shmeisani, South of the Middle East Hotel, where condolences will be accepted.

Cable: Glukmann - Karabashy P.O. Box 9507, Amman



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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## Pride, as always

HIS Majesty King Hussein's speech to the Arab summit in Algiers yesterday covered much ground — past and present — and dealt with some of the most important yet sensitive points that have been central to Jordan's role in the Arab-Israeli conflict for the past eight decades. The facts, explanations and analyses he presented speak for themselves. What happens next will be determined by forces that are in a constant dynamic of change all around us.

We would like to point to two elements of King Hussein's speech which we found particularly impressive and relevant to the Jordanian and Palestinian people and their institutions. The first was his candour in discussing topics which have always been considered too sensitive for clear public debate. His Majesty the King has pointed the way for Jordanians and Palestinians, and other interested parties, to discuss issues of mutual concern. He has reaffirmed something which we have always held dear: The principle that problems, disputes or sensitive issues should always be discussed in public, in a spirit of honesty and candour, in a context of accurate information, and in the belief that truthful dialogue is always more productive than attempts to stifle the free flow of information or the spirit of public dialogue. The truth — awkward or uncomfortable as it may be at times — is always more blessed than the darkness. By addressing the issues which he did, including Jordanian-Palestinian ties, Jordan's links with the occupied territories, Jordan's view of American policy in the Middle East and Jordan's principles for peace-making — His Majesty the King has set an example which should bring great satisfaction to all Jordanians. We are a country of educated, appreciative and nationalistic people, for whom frank and open discussion, honesty, intellectual vigour and constructive dialogue are essential components of nation-building. His Majesty's speech at Algiers reaffirms this fundamental principle, and thus generates considerable pride among the people of Jordan.

The second point which we would like to emphasise in His Majesty's speech is the inescapable link between Palestinians and Jordanians. It remains for history and political dynamics to determine specific linkages and arrangements, for specific purposes, and during specific periods of time — including negotiations, phased implementation of peace and justice and future long-term ties. Many ideas have been tried, proposed or pondered, but — as the King pointed out — none has achieved an acceptable permanent solution to the Palestinian problem. Such attempts will go on; in the end, we are confident that an arrangement will emerge which will express the distinct political identity of both Palestinians and Jordanians, while simultaneously affirming the close demographic, economic, social and nationalistic linkages which have kept Jordanians and Palestinians so deeply intertwined for so many years. The truth of this relationship shall also triumph in the end.

His Majesty the King has done a valuable and timely service to deal with the issue with such honesty and forthrightness. He reminds us, once again, that in dealing with difficult situations — whether domestic, regional or international, whether political, economic, social or technical in nature — victory shall go to the purveyors of truth, the servants of free and open dialogue, and the practitioners of mercy.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: For the sake of Palestine

THE Arab heads of state opened an extraordinary summit meeting in Algiers on Tuesday to discuss the Palestinian revolution in the occupied Arab territories. Their gathering coincides with the 21st anniversary of Israel's occupation of Arab land and comes at the peak of the Palestinian uprising which is now entering its seventh month. The presence of a large number of heads of state in Algiers for the summit reflects the Arab countries' concern to find proper means for helping the Palestinian people regain their rights. In addition, the gathering of the Arab leaders follows close on Iraqi armed forces successes in the battlefield, liberating Arab territory from Iranian occupation. In the light of Israel's intransigence and Iran's refusal to accept peace, we can hope that the Arab leaders will find alternatives and proper measures to ensure peace and security for their own people. They can opt for military action if need be to regain the Arab Nation's rights and liberate usurped land. Jordan and Palestine which are closely linked and form a united family look to the summit in Algiers with hope and with expectation. King Hussein has been emphasising this unity; and the people on both banks have offered sacrifices for it in the course of the joint struggle against Israeli occupation. For Jordan, the Palestine question is a central issue and a national cause and for this reason, Jordan will never give up its backing for the Palestinians and their struggle for justice.

### Al Dustour: King hails uprising

KING Hussein addressed the opening session of the Algiers Arab summit sending his greetings and his support for the Palestinian people who are waging a revolution for liberation from Israeli occupation rule. The King described the uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a real revolution designed to help the oppressed people to attain freedom. He said that for this revolution to succeed it requires real and urgent help from the Arab brothers who are gathered in the Algerian capital to discuss the Palestine question and the plight of the Palestinian people. In fact, the gathering of the Arab heads of state in the Algerian capital is a clear show of support for their Palestinian brothers, but there must be a joint action and real support for the Palestinians if their revolution is to succeed. The King's address was directed to the millions of Arab masses from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean, urging them to extend help and give support to the oppressed people of Palestine. We are optimistic that the Algiers summit which follows the successful Arab meeting in Amman last November, will be the first step towards collective action.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Hopes for joint action

THE Arab leaders opened their summit meeting in Algiers amid hopes by Arab masses that there will be consensus and agreement on future steps concerning the uprising in the occupied Arab lands and the Gulf war. The millions of Arab masses look to this summit with real hope and optimism and with determination to follow their leaders in the struggle for unity and better future. King Hussein's brief speech at the opening session corroborated the masses' hope and strengthened the Arab people's confidence in their leadership and in the future. This summit is looked on as a means for ridding the Arab Nation of problems and disputes and leading the masses towards salvation and end of occupation. The King's speech to the opening session, lauding the struggle of the Palestinian people, has set the stage for the Arab heads of state to take proper and long awaited action towards removing the present nightmare from the Palestinian scene.

## Uprising: Triggered by despair, propelled by hope

By Dr. Asa'd Abdul Rahman

THE current uprising in the occupied Palestinian territories has forced itself on the events of the region and will be considered, for years to come, a turning point. Although the uprising can be truly considered as a beginning of a qualitative development in a long process of quantitative accumulation of previous uprisings, it has undoubtedly set a precedent for future higher forms of popular resistance. We are not advocating illusions. On the contrary, the intensity and size of the present events, are truly considered a harbinger of a viable dream given the necessary efforts and sacrifices. In this regard, differing opinions are only allowed to be expressed by those who have witnessed and/or could tell us about the continuation for ever of any occupation despite the growing power of those occupied. Nevertheless, let us for the moment respond to the Israeli and American version that describes the uprising as nothing more than acts of frustration and despair precipitated by long negligence of world public opinion which culminated during the last superpower summit in November 1987 and/or "regretful and mutual acts of violence caused by wrong Palestinian and Israeli practices."

Scientific reasoning rejects one-dimensional analysis. Consequently, one should quickly dismiss the notion that the current popular events are nothing but an act of despair caused by the failure of the two superpower's summit to focus attention on the Palestinian problem. In fact, the superpower's summit did not actually ignore the problem but rather failed to arrive at an agreement about it. Many well-informed observers contend that all

regional problems, preventing a thaw in the relations between the two superpowers, including the Gulf war the Middle East problem and the Afghan war, were discussed in full especially during the last three months of 1987. Deep differences between the two superpowers, however, ruled out the possibility of any agreement during the November 1987 summit and withheld any reference to it in the ensuing joint-communication. Equally true, the popular uprising cannot be considered solely as an act of despair and frustration, although observers detect a trace of what could be described as "positive frustration" caused by the long wait for an "Arab savior". This fact forced the inhabitants of the occupied territories to take the initiative by themselves in the hope that such initiative will complement the role of the Palestinian armed resistance embodied in the PLO and initiated from behind the borders. Such joint and well-orchestrated effort, both internally and externally, will eventually ignite the necessary and badly-needed Arab and international roles. The driving force, then, behind the current events is a mixture of both the "ideology of despair" together with the old-new "ideology of optimism" which embodies the dream of achieving the national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Nothing could be more misleading than the above-mentioned early American/Israeli explanations of the motivating factors behind the Palestinian uprising. Many factors have contributed to the present uprising — the intifadah. These could be, however, arranged under two main factors. On the one hand, the Palestinian

Arabs living in the territories occupied in 1967 have become, through direct and material sufferings, very well aware of the growing Zionist fascist trends among the Israelis. On the other hand, the real moderates in Israel are still too weak a force to be reckoned with. Soon enough, the Palestinian Arabs have realised — beyond any shadow of doubt — that Zionism is a belligerent, expansionist and racist movement and that building settlements and intensifying displacement measures are daily routine practices and not just intimidating statements that lack practical proof. For when Yitzhak Shamir arrogantly boasted that "the Israelis will stay forever" in the occupied territories, he was not only talking on behalf of his ultra-right followers alone, but also on behalf of the religious parties who manifested ultra-right leanings (the last conference of the Mifdal religious party is a clear manifestation of this trend) as well as on behalf of the various hawkish wings and currents of the Labour Party and its allies despite the excessive use of sugar-coated and diplomatic terms by the supposedly "leftist" Labour Party.

Unfortunately for Israel and the occupation alike, the Palestinians are renowned for their receptivity and political awareness. This, backed by decades of all kinds of resistance and struggle, is the basic factor that explains popular events. Undoubtedly, these sacrifices will eventually materialise in bringing about an embodiment of the will of life of the Palestinian Arabs, no matter how long this will take.

## King reaffirms Jordan's commitment to Palestinian cause

Following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's address Wednesday to the extraordinary Arab summit currently convened in Algiers to discuss the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and other challenges facing the Arab Nation:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful

Your Excellency, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

WE meet today in an extraordinary summit in Algiers as we did seven months ago in Amman. From a logical as well as a realistic aspect, this Arab meeting at the level of the summit — following so shortly on a previous summit — must have been necessitated by a momentous event. This has indeed been the case, and the event continues. It is no less than the uprising by the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories against Israeli occupation. It is in fact more than that — a revolution erupting on Palestinian soil after more than twenty years of occupation. I say revolution not only as measured by the violence it has spawned, or the sacrifices endured by the Palestinian people, or the oppression and savagery exercised by the occupied but also as an expression of the unanimous determination of the Palestinian Arab people to reject Israeli occupation in every shape and form and their persistence in resisting the occupiers and their designs until they achieve their objectives of terminating the occupation, and exercising their legitimate national rights, regardless of cost or sacrifice. It is a revolution also because it has entirely demolished the myth entertained by Israel that the Palestinian Arab people have resigned themselves to coexisting with it despite its having been a colonialist occupying power for the twenty years preceding the uprising. This, then, is the momentous event which has prompted our meeting at the level of the summit. However, it cannot be separated from Arab reality. Twenty-one years of occupation cannot be explained in isolation from this reality. The Palestinian uprising — after more than twenty years of occupation — cannot be understood or properly supported except within the context of Arab reality and the need to develop this reality to the level dictated by the event of the uprising itself.

If our meeting may be characterised as extraordinary, the event which has prompted it is not. For the Palestinian uprising is as much a result of the interaction of Arab and international forces and circumstances as it is a consequence of the suffering of the Palestinian Arabs over a period of four decades. I say this to make sure that the character of the meeting does not overshadow the event and we do not deal with it as if it were itself extraordinary or unexpected. Emergencies are usually dealt with in a hasty manner prompted by reaction rather than a rational planned course. What we have before us is a historic event. It represents the apex of the Palestinian question since 1948. It is a clear expression of the dialectic relationship between, on the one hand, colonialism-cum-settlement which survives against the tide of history and is represented by Zionist thought rejecting withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and, on the other hand, the struggle for freedom and self-determination which is in harmony with the march of history and is embodied by the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian Arabs against the occupier.

To repeat, this revolution cannot be viewed as comprehended in isolation either from Arab reality or from internal and external challenges. In line with this view, the text of the invitation extended by His Excellency President Chadli Benjedid has the quality of precision and depth in that it makes a clear link between the uprising of the Palestinian people and the challenges facing the Arab cause, and Arab reality, which is its most important underpinning.

Only seven months separate the extraordinary summits of Amman and Algiers. During this brief period, there have been some new developments, while other situations have remained unchanged. Whereas the Amman summit focused its attention on Arab reality for the purpose of

closing ranks and establishing reconciliation among the members of the Arab family — as an essential requisite for facing external challenges seriously and effectively — the Algiers summit convenes in order to deal with these challenges directly. Foremost among them is the Zionist challenge to the Arab Nation in general and to the Palestinian Arabs in particular. As we survey important Arab issues, it may be useful to review the salient features of this brief period between the two summits.

1. Iran has rejected the collective Arab call emanating from the Amman summit for an end to her war with our sister state of Iraq — a call aimed at preventing further bloodshed and conserving Arab and Islamic resources. It has continued to cling to its rejection of a peaceful settlement by refusing to accept Security Council Resolution 598.

2. In line with this intransigent stand, Iran has continued to escalate tension in the Gulf, whether through threats to international shipping or through attempts at black-mail or aggression against some Arab states in the Gulf.

3. International disarray in the Lebanon has continued.

4. Israel has continued to reject the call for an international conference for peace in the Middle East and has persisted in implementing its oppressive and expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories.

5. Israel has clung to its aggressive and terrorist policies by attacking Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanon, bombing Lebanese cities and villages and assassinating the deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian forces in Tunis.

On the other hand, there have been promising developments here and there which have reinforced confidence in our nation's future as well as in the ability of the Arab world to stand firm in the face of challenges and intrigues posed by the forces of evil and aggression. These positive developments have grown out of a number of undertakings and initiatives as follows:

1. There has been a growing movement towards reconciliation and consensus within the Arab family and a parallel reduction in the intensity and volume of disagreement among its various members.

2. The sister Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been successful in felling Iran's attempts at using religion and the Hajj as a means of extortion and has responded to these attempts by severing diplomatic relations with Iran.

3. The sister state of Kuwait has stood firm in the face of those serving Iranian terrorism and has refused to meet the demands of the hijackers of the Kuwaiti airliner Al-Jubayli.

4. The brave army of Iraq has succeeded in liberating the Iraqi Fao peninsula and Shalamjeh area from their Iranian occupiers.

5. There has been the uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian Arab people against Zionist designs and their revolution against the Israeli forces of occupation.

These are the salient features of Arab reality against the background of external challenges facing our nation. As you can see, they are an interlocking whole. None can be perceived or resolved in isolation from the others.

Seen from this perspective, the revolution of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation is complementary to Iraq's brave resistance to Iranian aggression. Jordan and Syria — placed as they are in direct confrontation with Israeli expansionism — complement the Arab states of the Gulf which are themselves in a position of direct confrontation with Iranian attempts at hegemony. Viewed from a wider perspective, most Arab states in Asia are experiencing tension as well as aggression, either because they are in an actual state of war or because they live in direct confrontation with external threats.

There can be no doubt that tension and aggression in Arab Asia have a negative effect in one form or another on the rest of the Arab family in Arab Africa. Because this region of tension and war embraces the oil states of the

Gulf and the strategic countries of Eastern Mediterranean. It is only natural for the problems of the region to become an international preoccupation, owing to their immediate impact on the interests of the industrial countries of the north, particularly the two superpowers. Perhaps the most important reflection of this is that every single problem in Arab Asia has taken on an international character by acquiring a share of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 425, 598, 605 and others continue to loom large in international circles and in consultations, contacts and discussions among the parties to the various conflicts and the various countries of the world. It is likewise natural for our regional problems, because of their international dimension, to interface with issues in other regions. This is no longer a question of interpretation. It is all too evident in negotiations conducted in the climate of growing detente between the two superpowers.

The background against which our problems are perceived necessitates a realistic and comprehensive assessment if we are to arrive at sound conclusions and decisions. Because the Palestinian uprising is the major concern of our present meeting, and because it is the clearest manifestation to date of the progress of the Palestinian issue, I hope you will permit me to analyse it with the realism and comprehensiveness it deserves, thus hoping to make a contribution to your praiseworthy efforts aimed at supporting the Palestinian uprising as it seeks to achieve its legitimate objectives.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

As I stated earlier, the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people is not an extraordinary or emergent event. It is rather the most recent glowing landmark in the course of the successive events that constituted the Palestinian problem throughout more than seventy years and led it to where it stands now. Having been associated with it for the second half of its course — for a period of thirty-six years — I feel compelled to survey, however briefly, the development of the Jordanian dimension of the Palestinian issue emphasising the period since the June war of 1967. As you well know, the Jordanian dimension did not start with that war. It commenced with the first instigation by Zionism of the Palestine conflict through the infamous Balfour Declaration. As far as our own family was concerned, our involvement began when my great grandfather Hussein Ibn Ali stood up to Great Britain at that time in defence of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and of the right of the Arabs in Palestine. He paid dearly for it, suffering exile and alienation, only alleviated by his will to be buried in the vicinity of Al Aqsa Mosque. This involvement was renewed when my grandfather the late King Abul Husayn, the father of our late Majesty King Hussein, was determined to live for, without which the foundation of the nation's vitality and survival will — God forbid — begin to crumble.

The period of union preceding June 1967 was a living model and example for a larger union to which all the Arabs aspired at the time. It was not a Jordanian occupation of Palestine. If today, however, it is the wish of the Palestinian people's representatives to separate from Jordan we are willing to bless and respect this desire, just as we blessed and respected the decision by the representatives of the Palestinian people in 1950 to unite with Jordan. But this legitimate wish should not distort the experiment of union between the two banks prior to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, because Arab unity is not a monopoly by Jordanians and Palestinians alone but an Arab hope harboured by the Arab conscience in all parts of the Arab World. No one has the right to undermine this hope by portraying the unity between the two banks as a form of hegemony by one Arab country over another that was accomplished through forced annexation motivated by greed and profit.

The second period of Jordanian-Palestinian association was the one following the June war of 1967, entered by Jordan with no hesitation and under a joint Arab command out of conviction in the unity of Arab goals and destiny and commitment to the Joint Arab Defence Pact and the Arab League Charter. As is well known, the war led to the occupation by Israel of Arab territories, including the West Bank of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Since that time

Arabs and others in the outside world. So much so that some have with impunity been referring to the period of union preceding the Israeli occupation of the West Bank as a period of Jordanian occupation following on the heels of the British occupation of Palestine, which was itself preceded by a Turkish occupation. How many among the young are aware that it was an elected parliament equally representing the East and West Banks which decided to unite the two banks in April 1950? How many have read the resolution to that effect? How many are familiar with the text of the second paragraph which states "that all Arab rights in Palestine be protected and that those rights be defended by all legitimate means to the fullest extent, without prejudice to the final settlement of its just cause within the framework of national aspirations, Arab cooperation and international justice." How many among the young generation of Palestinians or Arabs know that the Jordanian body politic under the mandate was divided on the future of Palestine into two main groups, one looking for union with Jordan out of loyalty to the live principles of the Great Arab Revolt consecrating union, and another looking for independence within a Palestinian state?

How many are aware that the decision of the Palestinian people to unite with Jordan was an indication of the yearning for Arab unity prevalent at that time? How many realise that the Jordanian Arab Legion managed to rescue the greater portion of what remained of Palestine, including Arab Jerusalem in the 1948 war? How many amongst the young generation realise that national identity and not the state identity was the prevalent notion in the forties and fifties and that it constituted the essence of prevalent Arab political thought then? How many know that it was the then representatives of the Palestinian people who initiated the demand for union?

I say this in order to bring home to the youth of today that state affiliation is a newly emergent phenomenon which is younger in age than many of them. I say this also so that they may not read previous events through the eyes of the present and out of their historical context. Again, I say this so that future generations may be left with some sense of compassion and renewed unity, for nothing lasts for ever except God and the people. If today the prevailing thinking tends towards allegiance to the state, with state identity occupying a dearer place in the hearts, they should at least not be hard on their forebears and ours. They should refrain from passing unjust judgments on both our fathers and grandfathers. They should also refrain from reaching a conclusion that contradicts facts and harm the great national values that we have and continue to live for, without which the foundation of the nation's vitality and survival will — God forbid — begin to crumble.

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this period of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship has been guided by a two-pronged policy:

1. Support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank through the official institutions of the Jordanian state and to the extent permitted by the conditions of occupation.

2. Striving within the Arab context to terminate the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories through seeking a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement based on international legitimacy that has been embodied in a number of the principles of Security Council Resolution 242, particularly:

— The inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory of others by war.

The call on Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories in return for the establishment of a permanent, just and comprehensive peace.

I would like to state at this point that when we, together with our brethren in the United Arab Republic, accepted Resolution 242, we did so on the basis of an American commitment to its implementation in a time-frame not exceeding six months.

Since that time, the Arab-Israeli conflict has been an international issue dealt with at the Arab level on that basis. Jordan's political interaction with the issue has gone through two phases:

1. A phase of direct contact with the United Nations, during which, in coordination with the United Arab Republic, we held extensive talks with the U.N. secretary general's representative Ambassador Gunnar Jarring on the implementation of Resolution 242. Through these discussions, the real intentions of Israel's aggression of June 1967 began to become evident. Whilst Israel was making the claim before the outside world that it had waged war and occupied the Arab territories in the purpose of restoring its own existence and living in peace within its borders, it became apparent to us that her real aim was to expand at the expense of Arabs. This explains her policy of deviation and procrastination when dealing with the United Nations special envoy. Nonetheless we continued with our political efforts to expose the Israeli intentions. We strengthened our resolve to look at any initiative or endeavour which might lead to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, on the grounds that territory was paramount and that the restoration of the territories should be the first priority of political action.

2. In 1970, the United States launched a political initiative which came to be known as the Rogers Plan. This occurred during the war of attrition. In coordination with the United Arab Republic and Egypt, we accepted the Rogers initiative, whereby Israel turned its intention of confirming once again its intention of holding on to the territories.

3. In 1973, the sister states of Egypt and Syria launched the October war of liberation. The war led to Security Council Resolution 338 which reaffirmed Resolution 242 and called for its implementation through an appropriate conference to be held for this purpose. An international conference for peace was held in Geneva in December 1973. Jordan participated in the conference, whose only outcome was that the United States took the initiative to achieve a disengagement of forces on the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Syrian fronts and this was carried through. On our part in Jordan, we requested that the United States bring about a similar disengagement of forces on the Jordanian front. Israel rejected this.

4. In 1977, the American-Soviet statement was issued relating to a peaceful settlement based on international legitimacy. It was a balanced statement which we appreciated and supported. But the United States soon retreated from that position in deference to the wishes of Israel, which had rejected the communique.

5. The Camp David accords were signed in 1978. We rejected them because they were not committed to a comprehensive settlement and became they dealt with the Palestinian aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of establishing an autonomy for the Palestinians that does not give them this natural legitimate right of sovereignty on their soil.

6. In September 1982, following the

Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the American President, Ronald Reagan, launched a new peace initiative in which we found some positive aspects emphasising the right of the Palestinians to sovereignty over their land pursuant to Israel's withdrawal. We tried to open a dialogue with the government of the United States aiming at developing President Reagan's initiative. But Israel rejected it for the same reason that prompted us to accept it. The Israeli position led the U.S. to abandon its initiative.

7. During the same period, the Arab summit of Fez adopted the Arab peace plan which, among other things, called for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and compensation for Palestinians who do not wish to return. A seven member committee was formed and was entrusted with the task of explaining this plan in the permanent members of the Security Council. I had the honour to head this committee in visiting various capitals.

8. There followed a period of inaction for several months. We found ourselves at an impasse resulting from a lack of response by the United States to the Arab peace plan. We then embarked on a comprehensive and thorough analysis of the situation. As a result, it became apparent to us that the United States' political posture towards the Palestinian cause stems from two considerations:

(A) The United States does not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, at a time when the other permanent members of the Security Council call for the granting of the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people.

(B) Rejection by the United States to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in any peace process unless the PLO accepted Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, at a time when we consider participation by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, a basic principle. For the required peace on longer merely meant the withdrawal by Israel from the occupied Arab territories but a resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, including the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination. It is worth mentioning here that the Soviet Union as well as the other permanent members of the Security Council have all come to recognise the need for all the parties to the conflict to accept the United Security Council resolutions in order to participate in the international conference.

We then conducted an intensive dialogue with the leadership of the PLO and arrived at the accord of February 1985.

Afterwards, we achieved a good measure of coordination and cooperation, differences arose between us and the PLO leadership on the interpretation of the priorities of joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, putting a stop to the process.

9. In the face of these developments, we took the initiative to revive the idea of convening an international conference as called for by the Soviet Union in 1981. This approach was met with enthusiastic support by the various countries and groupings of the world, with the exception of the United States and Israel.

10. Then last November, in the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman, we adopted a unanimous resolution which stated that "the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, under the sponsorship of the United Nations, at the invitation of the United Nations secretary general and with the participation of the five permanent member states of the Security Council, together with all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, is the suitable means for a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement which would ensure the recovery of the occupied Arab territories, the resolution of the Palestinian issue in all its aspects and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

11. Last December, the Palestinian Arab people rose in a widespread uprising involving people of all ages and persuasions. It became a genuine revolt against the colonial occupation.

12. In September 1982, following the

(Continued on page 5)



# King reaffirms commitment

(Continued from page 4)

took the Zionist enemy by surprise, causing confusion and bringing about a realisation for the first time after twenty years of occupation that the continuation of the occupation had a heavy financial, moral and political price. It drove the enemy to expose its real terrorist colours and disregard for human rights. It perturbed Jewish groups around the world, particularly in the United States, which has launched a new peace initiative — the Shultz initiative. Once again, we agreed to engage in a dialogue with Mr. Shultz over his initiative, in coordination with the Arab brethren concerned, particularly Syria. Our interaction with the new initiative was based on a set of principles which we enclosed in a memorandum handed to Mr. Shultz. The memorandum also set forth our understanding of the initiative in the light of our contacts and discussions with the American side. These principles are:

1. The inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war. Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories is the basis of the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of a just and durable peace.
2. The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict requires the settlement of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.
3. The settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem must be a comprehensive settlement. Negotiations to arrive at a comprehensive settlement can only take place within the international conference.
4. The international conference will not merely be a ceremonial international gathering structured for the sole purpose of launching direct negotiations. It should reflect the moral and constant weight of the five permanent members of the Security Council to arrive at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.
5. The principles of Security Council Resolution 242 apply to all the occupied territories and are the basis for negotiations in the bilateral committee. They, as principles, are not negotiable in the committee.
6. In exercising its sovereign right, Jordan is prepared to attend the international conference with the other involved parties. Jordan will not represent the Palestinian people at the conference nor will it negotiate the settlement of the Palestinian problem on behalf of the PLO. Jordan is also prepared to attend the conference to a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if the concerned parties accept this arrangement.

As for our understanding of the American initiative as presented by the American secretary of state, we have summarised it as follows:

1. The international conference should be convened to attain a comprehensive peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to settle the Palestinian problem in all its aspects and to guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.
2. The U.N. secretary general shall initiate negotiations at all levels involving the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as well as the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to participate in the conference. The PLO will be invited to the conference since the Palestinian people must be active participants in the negotiations to determine their future.
3. The international conference, in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, requires the participation of the United States and the Soviet Union.
4. The international conference will have an ongoing role.
5. Final status negotiations over the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights will be based on all the provisions and principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which affirms the principles of Security Council Resolution 242 apply to all the occupied territories in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.
6. Any transitional arrangements are a step towards the final status, and are not a separate or interim one. Since transitional arrangements directly affect the final settlement, they apply to all the lands and regions of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They also apply to all Palestinian people in the occupied territories including the Palestinians in Arab Jerusalem.

These are the principles to which we have affirmed our commitment as we deal with the initiative. They clearly indicate our reservation with regard to a number of points contained in it. In any case, the Shultz initiative, despite its rejection by the Israeli government, continues to be the subject of a dialogue between the United States, the Soviet Union and the involved Arab states with a view to developing it so as to conform with the bases of the Arab position.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

This, then, is the second phase of the relationship of Jordan with the Palestinian issue. It is characterised by a Jordanian policy of supporting steadfastness and political action in order to recover the occupied territories. Because of this active intervention, certain sensitivities have appeared between us and our brethren in the PLO. They may have been prompted by suspicions that our actions have a desire for gains translated into hegemony over the West Bank after liberation. In our dealings with each other, we came to be seen as competing rather than cooperating. They misunderstood our action in the Security Council Resolution 242 which affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and calls for the withdrawal from the occupied territories. This has strengthened their emphasis on moving towards a separation from us.

It may be appropriate to remind my fellow leaders that at the 1974 Rabat summit we agreed, after a thorough

discussion, to regard the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Jordan honoured the request made at that time by the PLO that we continue to deal with our brethren in the occupied Palestinian territories through existing Jordanian institutions. The purpose was to ease the people's burden and support their steadfastness.

We have, in the last few years, and during the uprising, certain voices that have characterised our continued support to our brethren in the occupied Palestinian territories through Jordanian institutions as an attempt by Jordan to exercise hegemony over the Palestinian land and to bypass the PLO. These voices forget that Jordan's persistence in dealing with its brethren on the Palestinian land is not only emanating from its national commitment, but also from Jordan's honouring of the call to Arab leaders at the 1974 Rabat summit to continue our support in order to facilitate the running of daily life and to strengthen their steadfastness. In any case, we are prepared to honour whatever you see fit.

Some may ask why do we persist. Why should we deal with initiatives, receive delegations, conduct dialogues, and develop Jordanian plans for the occupied territories and preserve the constitutional framework which reflect the union of the two banks? Why should we preserve the legality of our institutions in the West Bank? What all this? Why don't we satisfy ourselves with a declaration of support for the PLO and its positions, since our efforts are construed as competition and bring upon ourselves misunderstandings and lack of confidence with all the troubles and burdens they entail and which we could well do without? Indeed we have heard such questions within our country just as we heard them from some of our Arab brethren.

Our answer is that Jordan's relationship with Palestine and its people is not merely one of a national commitment which we share with all our Arab brethren. It is a special and distinctive relationship, though not one that we specially and distinctly sought or sought to create. It is the outcome of the interaction of purely objective factors of geographical contiguity, demographic mix, cultural interaction, complementarity and the common historical experience. We would have wished to be in a position that enabled us to meet our national commitment towards Palestine whilst sparing us at the same time the troubles and suspicions because Jordan has no ambition on any part of the land of Palestine, no matter how small this part is. It is a truly sad irony that Israel recognises this distinctive relationship and draws up its expansionist policy on the basis of solving the Palestinian question either in, or through Jordan, at the expense of both Jordan and Palestine. This, Jordan naturally rejects with full force and determination at a time when some brethren view this distinctive relationship as a cause for suspicion and competition rather than an instrument of confidence and cooperation. In any case, we will have to remind all our Arab brethren that Jordan's involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict does not lie only in the occupied West Bank but is dictated by the fact that we sit astride the longest lines of confrontation with Israel. Indeed, Jordan's borders with Israel are much longer than its borders with the West Bank.

We were aware, at quite an early stage of the solution of the PLO brethren and their view of us as competitors. So two years before the Rabat conference — to be specific in March 1972 — I personally took the initiative of presenting a plan that included possible choices for the future of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship after the liberation of the occupied territories. The plan was based on Jordan's firm in support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. Although the proposal came to be known as the United Arab Kingdom, it constituted only one of the three options envisaged then. We suggested to the Palestinian brethren the undertaking of a referendum under international auspices after the land is liberated to ascertain the type of relationship they want with Jordan in accordance with one of the three following options:

1. Return to a unitary state, as was the case before the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories.
2. Establishment of a federal order under the rubric of the United Arab Kingdom to be composed of two states, Jordan and Palestine, each with its own parliament and state government, with the federal union having a joint federal government and parliament drawn in equal numbers from each state.
3. Establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

At that time, it seemed that the second option was the most acceptable in that it affirmed the Palestinian identity, preserved the complementarity between the two states and reflected the distinctive relationship between the two peoples. For these considerations, the plan came to carry that name.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

I am fully aware that I have spoken at some length. My excuse is the confidence I have in your indulgence, and in your desire to arrive at sound conclusions and decisions on an issue which we all agree is central to Arab concern. Since we are meeting here in the first place to discuss the Palestinian uprising, the most recent serious expression of the struggle of the Palestinian people, we have to frankly and in a comprehensive manner so that we may not lose a valuable opportunity in support of the Palestinian brethren in their struggle for freedom. God is my witness. I do not intend in my talk to lay blame, but to be as specific as possible so that the situation could be understood clearly, thus making some contribution to the task of achieving results to which the Arab Palestinian people have always yearned and which have been sought by our nation across the Great Arab homeland.

Turning back to the uprising, I wish to emphasise that we will not help it attain its objectives by merely singing its praises. Rather, it should be utilised as a pressure point within unified Arab political action. Proper support should be achieved at three levels:

## 1. The political level

Here I would like to place before my brethren the outcome of Jordan's experience with the United States over the past twenty-one years. In sum, it is that the United States has no Middle East policy other than support for Israel. The United States approach to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is, unfortunately, based on a policy of crisis-management. The United States takes no political steps or initiatives unless there has been a recent eruption in the region taking on the aspect of a war. The American effort to secure the adoption of Security Council Resolution 242 came in the wake of the June war. The Rogers Plan was launched in the midst of the war of attrition. The U.S. agreement to convene the Geneva conference and Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy thereafter, resulted from the October war. Likewise, President Reagan's initiative came after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 as much as the Shultz peace initiative followed the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. Each initiative ended with the passing of each crisis.

These facts lead us to two conclusions:

- (A) The United States places the uprising at the level of a Palestinian war against Israel. It is on this basis that it has launched a new peace initiative.
- (B) As American action usually ends with the passing of the crisis, we should support the uprising in an organised and effective manner and ensure that it continues until it achieves its objectives.

On our part, we shall stand firm on these principles we have announced and handed to Mr. Shultz. We look forward to the emergence of a unified Arab stand which can support the uprising through internationally acceptable political action in order to win the world over to our side and so that the Palestinian people may feel that their legitimate struggle will lead, God willing, to success and victory.

In our view, political action emanates from the principles affirmed by the various Arab summits could be based on two principles:

- (A) Adherence to the convening of an effective international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; on an equal footing for the purpose of achieving a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement which would secure the recovery of the Arab territories, the solution of the Palestinian issue in all its aspects and the restoration of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.
- (B) Adherence to PLO participation in the international conference without tying our hands with regard to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state as a precondition to the convening of an international conference and to insist on the participation by the PLO in a separate delegation, even if this does not lead to the convening of the conference, we shall not differ with them on that. In all circumstances, we stand ready to agree to whatever the fellow Arab leaders unanimously adopt. As I said before, we have no designs, ambitions or goals other than the liberation of the Palestinian territories and enabling the Palestinian people to determine their own destiny on their national soil and regain their legitimate national rights.

## 2. The financial level

To continue to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories is a support of the uprising. As for assistance to our people there who have suffered from Israel's oppressive and punitive measures, it is an insistent need which should continue to be met through securing its delivery to those who are entitled to it. In our view, the important thing is that this support should reach the Palestinian people and their institutions. By this I do not mean that we should be the sole conduit for support. What I do mean is that this assistance should be delivered, whether it be through international organisations, through us, through the PLO or through any other party. Delivery of financial assistance through the ability of the uprising to continue. The continuance of the uprising will mean continued pressure on Israel and a concomitant rise in international concern, particularly in the United States, for working towards the achievement of a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement based on international legitimacy.

On our part in Jordan, since the uprising began, we have taken the initiative in setting up government and popular committees to organise the collection of contributions and their delivery to those who have incurred damage. We have maintained our support for the steadfastness of our brethren under occupation, whether by continuing to pay the salaries of employees working in the various official institutions existing before the 1967 war, or through facilitating the entry of external support payments and through the opening up of the Jordanian market to the occupied territories produce all in the industrial and agricultural goods. We also provided emergency assistance in the form of the settlement of outstanding water bills of some refugee

camp in the West Bank, the covering of the Palestinian students' fees enrolled in Jordanian universities and allocating permanent salaries to the families of Palestinian martyrs. It may be useful to recall, together with my fellow leaders, that in practical terms the union of the two banks continued after the occupation. Jordanian law is still applied in the West Bank. Jordanian currency is still the main currency in circulation as well as for savings. State and popular institutions are still extant and functioning in the areas of education, agriculture, passports, public works, water irrigation, awqaf, religious courts and social development, in addition to municipalities, unions, cooperative and charitable societies, and clubs. About eighteen thousand employees continue to receive their salaries from the Jordanian government treasury, including striking lawyers, in addition to salaries for six thousand employees in the Gaza Strip. Likewise, Jordan continues to be the main external market for commodities from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

We have maintained all of this to the greatest extent permitted by our financial resources and the conditions of occupation. We had no motive in doing so but to support the steadfastness of our people there and enable them to fulfil their historic responsibility of foiling the expansionist designs of the occupying authorities through holding on to their land, the land of their ancestors, confronting and resisting the forces of occupation.

## 3. The moral level

As it is obvious to you, moral support for the uprising is contingent in the first place on success achieved at the political and financial levels. This should be followed by an organised information campaign aimed at our people resisting occupation, and the world community with special emphasis on the U.S. which is Israel's main benefactor. Israel should be exposed for thwarting and obstructing all peace efforts, for its policy of colonisation of Arab lands in an era of decolonisation, for her violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories as well as for her terrorism inside and outside these territories. These policies should be exposed so that the uprising win firm international support as it seeks to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate goals of freedom, dignity and self-determination.

Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

Whatever decisions we are about to take in support of the Palestinian uprising, and regardless of any other consideration, we in Jordan shall continue to fulfil our national responsibility of supporting the uprising and its resistance to occupation. Nevertheless, I am duty bound to emphasise to my brethren here at this historic gathering that support for the Palestinian uprising of necessity requires support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the confrontation states. Jordan and Syria today are the target of Israel's expansionist designs more than ever before, now that the uprising has jolted Israel's awareness of its demographic crisis out of the sphere of speculation and into the realm of reality. If only for this reason, we in Jordan and Syria are in need of sustained support to be able to withstand the aggressive and expansionist Zionist designs so long as the Arab-Israeli conflict continues.

The Baghdad summit financial commitments to the confrontation states and the PLO has reached its tenth and final year. Yet, half of these obligated sums have not reached us. As a result, we have incurred large debts and obligations, which have negatively affected our economies as well as our armament procurement programme. I am beginning to entertain the daunting prospect that our burden will soon become too heavy, as we shoulder our national responsibilities in the face of Israel's expansionist designs — at a time when Israel continues to receive unlimited military and financial assistance from the United States and at an unprecedented level of generosity. It is the same Israel that regards Syria as a threat to her and views Jordan as an obstacle in the way of carrying out its designs to resolve the Palestinian problem outside Palestinian territory.

Permit me, therefore, to issue a call to the brethren concerned with this matter, in a spirit of frankness, affection and responsibility, to honour their past commitments and to discuss continued future financial support which should be sustained until the reason for such support has ceased to exist.

As regards the Iran-Iraq war seven months lapsed since our nation jointly extended an invitation to Iran to accept an end to the war for the sake of saving blood and preserving Arab and Muslim energies.

Regrettably, in the duration, the Iranian government has continued to proclaim its insistence to continue the war against Iraq and to reject the Security Council's resolution 598 together with its repeated threats and provocations to Gulf states, especially Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

In the light of the aforesaid, and in assertion of Arab solidarity and in compliance with the spirit under which this conference is convened, it becomes necessary to reconsider the Arab relations with Iran, in order to make it understand the earnest and clear Arab stand in firmly rejecting the Iranian expansionist and dominating attempts and its insistence on the continuation of war.

Your Excellency, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses,

In conclusion, I pray that the Almighty bless our efforts, guide us in a manner pleasing to him and help us serve our nation's aspiration for its common good. I thank you for your indulgence and attention.

Peace be upon you, and God's mercy and his blessings.

## Soviets say no military solution possible in Mideast

KUWAIT (AP) — The Kremlin has told Syria that a Middle East peace settlement will only be achieved by political efforts and not military action, the Al Anbaa newspaper reported Wednesday.

It quoted Karen Brutsents, deputy chairman of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, as saying in a Moscow interview: "We have told President Hafez Al Assad that a Middle East settlement will not materialise through military might and that we are ready to reactivate political and diplomatic moves."

Contacts to continue

Brutsents was quoted as saying the Soviet Union would continue contacts with the United States and Arab countries to convene an international Middle East peace conference, building on the achievements of the superpower summit of Moscow.

Brutsents said that a settlement worked out at the proposed conference should be based "on the concept of the balance of interests between the Palestinian right to self-determination and Israel's right to exist."

Moscow agreement

He cited recognition of an international conference "as the forum where a mechanism for a Middle East solution should be made" as being one of the key agreements reached by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Moscow summit.

But he said the two leaders differed on the issue of Palestinian self-determination.

"We are for the Palestinian self-determination, a topic where we still radically differ with the Americans," Brutsents was quoted as saying.

The Soviet Union "understands the international conference as a forum where we assist in bringing about a settlement to the exclusion of unilateral deals," he said.

"Previously, the Americans were not prepared to work with us and preferred to work alone," he said.

Stand on int'l conference

"We're decisively against an international conference that works as an umbrella for unilateral agreements... we want an international conference with complete powers," he said.

"We're determined to continue dialogue with the Americans and as Gorbachev said, we're prepared to have constructive cooperation with the Arabs, with whom we maintain friendly ties, with a view to bringing about a settlement," Brutsents noted.

He urged a unified Arab stand, saying that would allow the Arabs "a realistic opportunity to move towards the settlement."

## Syrian troops tighten west Beirut security after carbomb blast

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian troops searched cars and stopped vehicles parking near their sandbagged bunkers Wednesday following a carbomb apparently aimed at Damascus's political and military presence in Lebanon.

Four people were killed in Tuesday's blast in west Beirut. Two Syrian soldiers were among 40 people wounded when it exploded a few metres from a Syrian checkpoint.

Two men, reported to be members of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), died in an exchange of gunfire with Lebanese police from a car close to the scene of the Marmel area explosion, police said. Hizbollah denied they were its members.

Syrian troops also arrested six people in pre-dawn house raids in south Beirut after the carbombing, police reported.

A police spokesman said the arrests were made in the seaside Ozai district.

The arrests were made "in connection with the bombing and the gunfire," said the spokesman, who cannot be named under standing regulations.

He refused to identify the suspects or give any details of the raids.

It was the fifth carbombing in

Lebanon this year.

The shooting was the first clash between Hizbollah and the Syrians since Syrian troops were deployed in south Beirut May 27 to end a three-week war between Hizbollah and its Syrian-backed rival, Amal.

The gunfire erupted when Syrian troops and Lebanese policemen cordoned off the scene of the bombing and tried to stop a carload of Hizbollah gunmen approaching the site.

The Syrians ordered the gunmen out of their gray Renault sedan and when they refused, the troops and policemen tried to drag them out, the spokesman said.

"One gunman fired his pistol, and a shootout broke out in which two gunmen were killed and a civilian passer-by was wounded," he said.

He identified one of the slain gunmen as Abu Ali Assaf, a Hizbollah official.

Amal leader Nabih Berri Tuesday accused the Lebanese Forces

of the bombing as a reprisal for a blast that killed 15 people in the Ashrafieh residential area of east Beirut last week.

"It is not the first time that the Lebanese Forces reveal their ugly faces and bloodstained hands," Berri said.

Berri said the bomb was in protest at Syria's role in Lebanon, which is strongly opposed by the Lebanese Forces.

The mainly Christian rightist militia's leaders accused Syria of planning the Ashrafieh bombing to bring pressure on them to accept Damascus's efforts to achieve intercommunal peace.

The two explosions sparked fears of a wave of such attacks, seen as part of an expected bloody struggle ahead of presidential elections in August.

"This war of carbombs could continue especially now before the elections when every side is trying to prove its role," said an independent rightist politician.

"It is not new as throughout the 13 years of war carbombs have been used as a political tool."

Lebanese President Amin Gemayal is due to step down in September. Syria is now holding talks with American officials on ways to ensure the smooth election of his successor.

## Greek government survives censure



Andreas Papandreu

ATHENS (AP) — Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government Tuesday survived a censure motion by 157 to 123 votes in the 300-member parliament.

The roll-call vote was held at midnight after a three-day debate where more than 30 parliamentarians addressed the house on the motion presented by the conservative opposition New Democracy Party.

Out of 280 deputies present in the chamber, 157 voted against the motion and 123 in favour.

Deputies from Papandreu's ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) cheered and applauded when Speaker Yiannis Alevras announced the result.

Pasok controls 157 seats in parliament.

New Democracy, which controls 110 seats in parliament received additional support from independents and the small Democratic Renewal Party, a conservative splinter group.

All 10 deputies from the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) abstained from voting.

The censure motion, the first in almost seven years of Socialist rule, was not been expected to topple the seven-year-old Socialist government, but was aimed at airing major domestic and foreign policy issues before the summer parliamentary recess.

"This debate brought the government down to earth and helped it better understand the gaping foreign policy problems and social unrest it faces," opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis said.

The result effectively gave the 69-year-old premier a vote of confidence to pursue increasingly liberal economic policies and rapprochement with Greece's traditional enemy Turkey.

Parliamentary elections are due by June 1989 at the latest and Papandreu is already building a statesmanlike image in preparation for seeking a third four-year term.

During the debate, Papandreu accused Mitsotakis of trying "to defame Greece abroad" by proposing the censure motion shortly before a visit to Athens by Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal, and Greece's European Economic Community (EEC) presidency.

Greece takes on the rotating EEC presidency for six months from July 1.

Ozal is due in Athens June 13 on the first visit by a Turkish premier for 36 years, as part of a plan to boost bilateral relations after years of hostility.

## Israel 'wants nuclear-free zone' but will not sign NPT

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Tuesday called for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East but said his country would not sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Many delegates from Arab and developing nations left the General Assembly hall as Shamir walked to the podium to address a special U.N. session on disarmament.

Earlier, Shamir's black limousine was heavily splattered with eggs by Palestinian and other protesters as his motorcade drove to the United Nations.

"As early as 1980, we proposed at the General Assembly of the United Nations the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, based on free and direct negotiations between the States of the region," Shamir said.

"We did so in addition to our repeated declaration that Israel

would not be the first country to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East," he added.

Israel has refused to deny or confirm whether it has nuclear weapons or the components to assemble them.

A former Israeli nuclear technician, Mordechai Vanunu, has been convicted of treason in Israel and sentenced to a long prison term for providing photographs of an Israeli nuclear facility to the Times of London. The newspaper hired consulting scientists who said the photographs showed Israel had the capacity to make nuclear weapons.

Israel does not allow international inspection of its nuclear plants, which is one of the requirements of the NPT.

"Many have urged us to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty," said Shamir. "But we have seen that this treaty has, in no way, prevented wars between its signatories."

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AMMAN JORDAN



## Jordanians, Scandinavians create new business club

By Gillian Haggerty  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — A business club designed to improve commercial relations between Jordan and the Scandinavian countries was created Wednesday after unanimous vote by nearly 50 businessmen from the two areas.

"We all need to learn more about each other's countries," the Swedish Ambassador to Amman Lars Lonnback said at a business luncheon held to discuss the idea. "Good business means jobs, development and something to build a future on."

Approved as an extension of the Jordanian Scandinavian Friendship Society, the business club will take such actions as arranging seminars on the latest business developments, including exchanging information on technological advances.

Denmark's Honorary Consul General Tawfik Kassar said the club would be "beneficial to Scandinavia as well as Jordan." He added that Jordanian businessmen had "a lot to learn from Scandinavians."

Trade between the two regions remains vastly unequal.

The trade balance between Jordan and Scandinavian countries is heavily tilted in favour of

Sweden, Denmark and Finland, while hardly any trade exchange exists with Norway, speakers at the meeting said.

"A lot of improvement needs to be done," said George Wegelius, a Finnish businessman who resides in Jordan. "Finland has very high technology but the knowledge many times stops in Europe."

Lonnback told the gathering that there was "very much room" for redressing Jordan's nearly \$35 million trade deficit with Sweden, and that official contacts and concrete work would contribute to balanced trade relations.

Finland's Honorary Consul Numan Rusheidat said that Finland had contributed to several projects in the field of telecommunications in Jordan and that there were abundant opportunities for further cooperation.

Norway's Honorary Consul General George Khouri said that though there was hardly any

trade exchange between the Kingdom and Norway, a will to explore areas of cooperation, exists possibly through the established business club.

The meeting, held at the Amra Hotel, also endorsed the appointment of a seven-member committee to help carry out the business club's objectives. The group's next meeting is scheduled for September.

The club's Chairman Khaled Nabghali said that the new group hopes to acquaint businessmen in Jordan and Scandinavia with the various rules and regulations governing business in both areas.

"This will ease and prompt business activities and functions," Nabghali said.

He said a discussion of difficulties facing business cooperation would help find solutions by the exchange of information and coordination.

Hans Henrik Friis, the assistant commercial attaché of the Royal Danish Commercial Office in Amman, said Scandinavian businessmen could also benefit from an association with their Jordanian counterparts.

He proposed a meeting every two months between Jordanian and Scandinavian businessmen in Amman to discuss ways to boost cooperation and strengthen already existing ties.

## Japan to unveil new debt proposal at summit

**TOKYO (R)** — Japan looks set to unveil a new plan to cut the crippling debt burden of Third World nations at an economic summit of leading industrial democracies later this month, banking sources said Wednesday.

The proposal seeks to help such debt-ridden nations as Brazil, Mexico and Argentina by making greater use of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the multilateral body that polices the world economy.

Tokyo is sensitive to criticism that it is not doing enough to use its massive trade surplus to help developing nations.

Under the proposed scheme, the IMF would set up a special trust fund with money provided by Japan and debtor countries, the banking sources said.

The fund would be used as collateral to back bonds to be issued by debtor nations. Those bonds would then be swapped for debts the countries already owe to commercial banks.

As the debts would be swapped at a discount to their face value, the deal would effectively reduce the debt burden of the Third World nations who participate.

The Japanese proposal is modelled on a Mexican debt-for-bond swap earlier this year.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — Selective buying by institutions pulled Australian shares off their lows after early profit-taking triggered by downturns on Wall Street and in London. The All Ordinaries Index was down 4.6 at 1591.8.

**TOKYO** — Prices fell slightly in brisk trade due to lack of buying incentives and concern over weakness on Wall Street overnight. The Nikkei Index fell 54.67 to 27,912.65.

**HONG KONG** — Local institutional buying pushed prices past the 2,600 level on the Hang Seng Index for the first time since May 4. The index rose 21.95 to 2,608.98.

**SINGAPORE** — Prices rebounded to close marginally higher across the board on speculative buying and some bargain-hunting in active trading. The Straits Times Industrial Index rose 9.32 to 1,040.51.

**BOMBAY** — Prices closed mixed in alternate bouts of heavy selling and buying when trading resumed after being disrupted for two days. Tata Steel rose 27.5 rupees to 902.5.

**FRANKFURT** — Shares shrugged off a poor opening to end higher despite fears that Tuesday's downward technical reaction would continue. The Commerzbank Index, calculated at mid-session, was down 6.8 at 1,398.7.

**ZURICH** — Prices closed narrowly mixed, with the overnight fall on Wall Street and Wednesday's slightly firmer dollar making little impact. The All-Share Swiss Index was up 0.4 to 842.

**PARIS** — Shares opened the floor session 0.30 per cent higher in fairly quiet trading, as the market continued to consolidate after recent sharp rises.

**LONDON** — Shares were mixed in late-afternoon business, with selective speculative interest and a firmer opening on Wall Street holding prices above the lows early in the session. At 1429 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 0.1 to 1,820.3.

**NEW YORK** — Stocks showed moderate gains in morning trading but had pulled back slightly from early highs. The Dow was up eight at 2,063.

## U.K. to sell state-owned bank

**LONDON (AP)** — The government announced Tuesday that it would offer the state-owned bank, Girobank, for sale to a financial institution.

Girobank, formally National Giro, is Britain's sixth largest bank. It was set up in 1968 to cater to the needs of traditionally cash-oriented wage earners and now is part of the post office.

Industry Minister Kenneth Clarke announced the latest privatisation in the House of Commons, saying the bank "now needs to expand vigorously."

The bank, which has about 2.5 million customers, had pre-tax profit of £23.1 million (\$42 million) on revenue of £328 million (\$594 million) last year.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has previously ruled out the privatisation of the Royal Mail, but not of other postal activities.

The sale of the bank, which analysts said could raise £300 million (\$543 million), is expected to take place by the end of the year.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for June 8, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	453992	JD 453017	501
Top three companies:			
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	87459	JD 145776	65
Finance and Credit Corporation	78750	JD 43358	54
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	31450	JD 40378	34
Parallel market:	22566	JD 9559	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.8220/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2230/40	Canadian dollar
	1.7150/57	Deutschmarks
	1.9250/60	Dutch guilders
	1.4290/4300	Swiss francs
	35.83/85	Belgian francs
	5.7190/40	French francs
	1272/1273	Italian lire
	125.08/18	Japanese yen
	5.9750/9800	Norwegian crowns
	6.2350/2400	Swedish crowns
	6.5230/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	458.70/459.10	U.S. dollars

## U.S. banks improve earnings

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Earnings of U.S. commercial banks rebounded in the first three months of this year as improvement among midwestern farm banks and at the largest banks offset a dismal performance in south west oil states.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), which insures deposits up to \$100,000 in 13,540 banks, said earnings improved in all areas of the country except the south west. But that was enough to pull the industry-wide profit down somewhat from \$5.3 billion in January-March 1987, to \$5 billion for the same period this year.

## Fuel crisis hits U.S. space programme

**NEW YORK (R)** — The United States space programme faces another crisis because of a shortage of a critical ingredient for solid-fuel rockets, the New York Times reported Wednesday.

The newspaper quoted military and space agency officials as saying the shortage is expected to become severe next year and would remain a problem into the 1990s.

Some officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), who asked not to be named, said at least two of the next eight scheduled shuttle missions were in danger of being postponed for two to three years.

The U.S. space programme was thrown into disarray when the space shuttle Challenger exploded killing seven astronauts in January 1985.

NASA has made hundreds of

changes in procedure and equipment as a result of the accident.

American production capacity of ammonium perchlorate, which makes up 70 per cent of the constituents of solid fuel in rockets, was halved by the loss of the plant, officials said.

The only other producer of the oxidiser, Henderson-based Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp., has been forced to suspend production pending a safety inspection by local officials.

An investigation into the shortage will be launched by the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology, the newspaper said.

It said Defence Department and NASA officials are meeting daily to set launching priorities and to allocate the scarce ammonium perchlorate.

"The biggest crunch will be next year, and it will be 1991 before we can breathe easy again," said Russell Bardos, NASA's director of shuttle propulsion and a member of the committee studying the problem.

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The Jordanian Economic & Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen needs offer for the purchase of Minimum 150 Pregnant Freisian Black and White Heifers of about 7 month pregnancy. Min. 75% — Holstein blood. Mothers with min. 5000 kg/305 days in first Lac. registered animals, insurance for 30 days after arrival.  
Please contact Tel. 796740 Amman from 8 a.m. - 2 p.m.

## WEEK END CROSSWORD

RETAINERS  
by W. Russell McDowell

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  - 14 Namesakes
  - 15 Musical composition
  - 16 Goes to church
  - 17 Perhaps
  - 18 Hibernia
  - 19 Trudge
  - 20 Holds on tightly
  - 21 Descendant
  - 22 Erected hastily
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  - 26 Clone plant
  - 27 Perform on ice
  - 28 Pit
  - 29 Abated
  - 30 Flood lock
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  - 35 Singing
  - 36 Enter
  - 37 Unleashed
  - 38 Ballerina
  - 39 Talker
  - 40 Venomous snake
  - 41 Show alertness
  - 42 Eastern rules
  - 43 Lyric poetry
  - 44 Lily plant
  - 45 Fat
  - 46 Brotherly love
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Diagramless 19 a 19, by Roger Coburn

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Edited by Herb Estenson

1. Mystical maiden who adored romance novels was utterly in love with

2. My job is to see that things are done just precisely by the rules — however much everything gets screwed up by it.

3. New Southwestern adobe houses are traditional Hopi Indian

4. A worthwhile goal is to get where one wants to go.

**CRYPTOGRAMS**

1. KZWBQXJ KZWFYC LG YKXVL KZARHBJP  
XGA DQXWY KFJFPC IJLGGFA XV  
JXLQULJAP VLUGI ULAAXC IXQZQ.

—By Sally L. Murray

2. RESOGL ASTUMISBTH LIFT BOA MIFEHOST  
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BOA ASIGRIHA.

—By Lois R. Jones

3. MOWCF WMLPLWG CLA XLPFWJAK  
MNTWLBWLFGBNTW XG GJNRJK.

—By Gordon Miller

4. BTJNSPE JOCNEVDN CVVA EJLC DEFJBN  
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—By Earl Ireland

**SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE**

1. KZWBQXJ KZWFYC LG YKXVL KZARHBJP  
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MNTWLBWLFGBNTW XG GJNRJK.

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**THE NIGHT THE LIGHTS WENT OUT IN GEORGIA**  
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Cinema Tel: 675571  
**NIJOM CINEMA** «Formerly Opera»  
**PINK NIGHTS**  
Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420  
**PLAZA**



## Schuster joins Real Madrid

## Argentina faces U.S. in 1st round **Olympic soccer schedule decided**

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Najla Wasil' Bharat	Wardan	Khair Edin	George	58
2. Khalil Haddadin	A. Elzman	Owner	A. Jabil	56
3. Aly Fareed El Saad	Sary	Khair Eldin	Rashed	55
4. Aly Fareed El Saad	Saad Aly	Khair Eldin		53
5. Nimir El Hmoud	Aghadir	Owner	Hary	53.5
6. Nimir El Hmoud	Hattab	Owner	Saad	53
7. Faisal Awwad El Faiez	Nasrin	Owner	Ibrahim	52.6
8. Maysam Ibrahim Bharat	M. Dina	Khair Eldin		48.5



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# S. Africans sustain unprecedented strike

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African blacks sustained a massive protest strike for an unprecedented third day Wednesday.

Police reported more political violence, including the death of a two-year-old baby, but most black townships appeared peaceful as the strike moved to a close. Support for the stay-away, which independent experts said was backed by up to two million blacks earlier in the week, varied from area to area. State-run railways reported commuter trains in the industrial belt around Johannesburg carried well below half the normal passenger load Wednesday. Trains from Soweto, South Africa's biggest black township south of Johannesburg, were nearly empty but in some other districts workers appeared to be drifting back to their jobs, transport officials said. Emergency press controls outlawed detailed reporting of the stoppage, which labour analysts said had become the longest of its size. Media lawyers again advised journalists Wednesday against issuing reports which documented the extent to which the strike might have succeeded.

## Nigeria condemns nuclear dumping

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Ike Nwachukwu said Tuesday the dumping of nuclear wastes in Africa by industrial countries was insulting and humiliating. "Nigeria considers it totally unacceptable," he told a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. After calling for action to remove the danger that he said was posed to African countries by South Africa's nuclear programme, Nwachukwu referred to a "new danger arising from the attempt to convert Africa into a dumping ground" for nuclear waste from industrial nations. "We see the attempt as most callous and insensitive on the part of those who conceived it," Nwachukwu said. "Needless to say that it is insulting and humiliating to the African countries, coming as it were, after several decades of exploitation in the colonial era." He called on the assembly to support a resolution adopted at the recent Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa declaring that the dumping in Africa of nuclear and industrial wastes from industrial countries was a crime against Africa and the African peoples. "Only a clear and unequivocal statement on this issue will satisfy Nigeria and indeed the rest of Africa." "On our part, Nigeria will take appropriate action against any country that dumps nuclear and toxic industrial wastes in our country."

## Prague directive attacks dissidents

VIENNA (R) — Czechoslovak authorities have launched a new fierce attack on the country's dissident movement and plan a "witch hunt" against its members, emigre sources said here Tuesday. The sources said the Charter 77 Human Rights Movement had protested against the alleged measures, set out in a directive issued last week to local cells of the ruling Communist Party. Czechoslovakia's media have in recent weeks stepped up their campaign against the dissident movement. Last week, the party daily Rude Pravo denounced dissenters as "counter-revolutionary exponents." A Charter 77 statement said the party directive denounced a

## Nicaraguan talks get closer to lasting truce

MANAGUA (AP) — The issue of amnesty for contra rebels and a timetable for laying down arms are the major obstacles in talks aimed at finding a lasting peace in Nicaragua, an American negotiator for the Sandinista government said. A second day of talks between the leftist Sandinistas and U.S.-backed contra rebels was expected Wednesday. Although the fourth round of peace talks opened Tuesday in a climate of mutual distrust, both sides said they might be nearing

with gangs of up to 100 launching daylight raids on rival communities.

Radley Keys, a progressive Federal Party representative in the Natal capital of Pietermaritzburg, said the strike had become "a loaded issue" because it had been denounced by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief of the Zulu Tribe. COSATU belongs to the UDF. "Anybody who goes on strike here will be branded an opponent of Inkatha," a Pietermaritzburg civil rights lawyer said. Unions affiliated to COSATU were meeting to discuss whether to take up a government offer to present their objections to the proposed labour relations amendment bill. COSATU says it has already outlined its objections to the parliamentary committee studying

This story was written under South Africa's state of emergency which imposes severe reporting restrictions.

(UDF) that has claimed 600 lives. The body of a two-year-old baby with a shotgun wound in the chest was found in the township of Ashdown, police said. In another Natal township, Hammarsdale, a gang hacked a fellow black to death with a panga (machete). Lawyers and politicians monitoring the Inkatha-UDF feud said it had flared up since the strike

legislations. The bill would outlaw political strikes such as this week's stoppage and employers would be able to sue unions for costs suffered by illegal strikes.

S. Africa warns ANC

Pretoria condemned Wednesday reported plans by the African National Congress (ANC) to step

## 700 Ugandan soldiers held after mutiny

NAIROBI (Agencies) — Ugandan military police are holding 700 army officers and soldiers after a mutiny at two barracks near Kampala and an abortive attempt to assassinate President Yoweri Museveni, Ugandan military sources said Wednesday. At least 200 mutineers of the 19th artillery regiment, Bombo, and the eighth infantry battalion, Katabi, were slain in clashes with loyal troops April 7-8 before the units surrendered, said sources who spoke to the AP on condition of anonymity. On April 11, the presidential convoy was ambushed on the 35-kilometre highway from Kampala to Entebbe. Mutineers killed at least 16 soldier escorts when they riddled two of three military trucks with machine-gun fire, the sources said. Museveni was not travelling in his official bulletproof Mercedes Benz. He had flown from Kampala, the Ugandan capital, to state house in Entebbe by helicopter and evidently had sent the seven-vehicle convoy along the road without him. The sources said they could not be identified as they remain officers in the Ugandan army. They said they belong to a group of dissident officers wanting Museveni to hold all-party peace talks with several rebel armies, improve conditions for soldiers and expel some 100 Libyan and 250 North Korean military instructors from the East African nation. Military headquarters in Kampala had ordered local journalists not to report the mutiny and several people had been detained

## S. Korean opposition asks students to scrap meeting

SEOUL (R) — South Korean opposition leaders appealed to radical students Wednesday to scrap attempts for a banned border meeting with North Korean students. A spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) said after talks between the RDP's Kim Young-Sam and the two other leaders of the divided opposition, Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Jong-Pil, that the three had urged students to show restraint and call off their plan. The Kims agreed that, although the students were acting with patriotic motives, there must be national consensus on the problem of Korean reunification before any such contacts with the communist North. They appealed to President Roh Tae-Woo's government, however, to understand the students' demands and seek a dialogue with them. The government recently eased rule for internal debate on reunification but banned Friday's student initiative, saying it was determined to remain the sole channel for contacts with Pyongyang. It has already deployed 50,000 police to thwart the planned march on the border village of Panmunjom for a symbolic meeting with a northern students' delegation. There seemed little chance that student delegations would manage to get through to Panmunjom, isolated some 50 kilometres north of Seoul in one of the most heavily guarded stretches of land in the world. Police have vowed to set up roadblocks along roads going north from the capital, to search trains and buses before they leave Seoul and check hotels and inns in towns and villages between here and the border. Even should demonstrators get through to the Imjin River, the main bridge leading to the demilitarised zone is closed for repairs, apparently coincidentally.



Michael Dukakis

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President George Bush, assured of the Republican presidential nomination, and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, the Democratic nominee-to-be, celebrated the end of the long primary season Wednesday. Both declared their readiness for battle in the general election, a fight they pledged would offer voters a clear choice on the issues. "The race to the finish line begins," proclaimed a jubilant Dukakis after returns from a four-state primary sweep guaranteed him a delegate majority. He

## New Afghan cabinet named

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Afghanistan's new prime minister named his cabinet Tuesday and appealed to Muslim guerrillas to negotiate a settlement to the country's civil war. Kabul radio quoted Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq as saying his coalition cabinet, in which President Najibullah's People's Democratic Party (PDP) retains key posts, would try to settle issues with its opponents through negotiation. "It is time Afghans lived in peace and stopped fighting," he said in a speech to parliament in Kabul. The Western-backed guerrillas refuse to talk to the Soviet-backed administration and have vowed to fight on to set up an Islamic government of their own. The 29-member cabinet consists of Sharq, who is a non-PDP man, three deputy prime ministers and four adviser ministers, the radio said. It includes key ministers Sayed Mohammad Gulabzoi (interior), Abdul Wakil (foreign affairs), Ghulam Farooq Yaqubi (state security) and Sulaiman Laeq (tribes and nationalities). All of them are PDP members and held the same portfolios in the previous cabinet of Sultan Ali Kistmand, who was replaced by Sharq 13 days ago. A minister for defence and Islamic affairs would be named later, the radio said. The previous defence minister, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Raffe, was named by Najibullah Saturday as one of his four vice-presidents. Sharq, 62, was appointed prime minister May 26 to form a coalition cabinet as part of Najibullah's National Reconciliation Policy aimed at persuading the Mujahideen to lay down arms. But the Mujahideen have refused cabinet posts and vowed to fight on until the last Soviet soldier leaves Afghanistan and Najibullah's government which they call communist is overthrown.

## Salvadorean president appeals for national unity

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who underwent surgery Tuesday in Washington for stomach cancer, sent a message home to the military high command appealing for unity and respect for the civilian government. The message, published by the daily Prensa Grafica newspaper, urged the nation's military leaders to consider "the immense, historic responsibility that is yours to guarantee the dynamic of the process that we are moving forward." The message also said that the armed forces had learned "to take

## Dukakis clinches party nomination

won races in California, New Jersey, Montana and New Mexico. "Now we'll be going into the major-league ballgame and I am ready on the issues," declared Bush, who locked up his party's nomination more than a month ago and cruised to uncontested wins in the states voting Tuesday. Jesse Jackson congratulated Dukakis for a "fine campaign," but also vowed to "keep our campaign alive." He said he would continue urging uncommitted delegates to support him at the convention. Dukakis' season-ending sweep gave the Massachusetts governor victories in 30 states. The marathon primary contest began with seven contenders, but over the last two months came down to a Dukakis-Jackson battle. The magic number for a convention majority was 2,081 and Dukakis easily surpassed that with his landslide finale. Confronted by polls saying Dukakis was the current choice of a majority of voters, Bush said: "I'm fighting back. I'm the underdog now."

## Huge eyes minimise collisions

TOKYO (R) — Japan's second largest airline, All Nippon Airways (ANA), said Wednesday it has cut mid-air collisions with birds by 20 per cent over the past three years by painting huge eyeballs on its engines. ANA spokesman said it was not known how the trick worked, but he said the eyes seemed to trigger an instinct in the birds which made them veer away from the approaching aircraft. The spokesman said the airline had received enquiries on the idea from a number of other companies including Air France, Cathay Pacific, Boeing and Lockheed. Based on an idea by an ANA engineer three years ago, a black-and-white staring eyeball is painted on the fan cone in the front of the jet engines on all its Boeing aircraft. The spokesman said 77 birds were sucked into ANA jet engines in the year up to March compared to 97 a year earlier, significantly cutting maintenance costs and improving safety.

## Love can kill

CHELMSFORD, England (AP) — A pet cat killed an 80-year-old woman when it jumped to greet her after being missing for a month, police said Wednesday. Ann Edmunds, a widow, was in the garden of her home Tuesday when the cat returned home and leaped on her, severing a vein in her leg, said acting inspector John Woodgate. Neighbours rushed to help as Edmunds lost blood from the wound, but she lost consciousness and died. Neighbours were caring for the cat Wednesday.

## British expedition searches for Yeti

LONDON (R) — A member of a 12-man British expedition searching for the legendary Yeti in the Himalayas said Tuesday the team found clues about the creature but no proof that it exists. The team, led by British mountaineer Chris Bonington, went to Tibet in March to search for the hairy half-man and half-ape popularly known as the abominable snowman. Expedition member Alan Hinks said after arriving back in Britain that the team had found strange footprints in the snow and discovered two fresh headless animal carcasses which looked as if some sort of instrument was used on them. The expedition also found that ski sticks hidden at 5800 metres were missing when it returned to find them. Hinks said mountain people could not have taken the sticks because the expedition members were the first humans in the area this year. "A lot of people still believe in the Yeti. In Nepal all believe in it, which is quite startling — there must be something there," he said.

## Dentist fits parrot with plastic beak

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — An ailing Brazilian parrot has regained its appetite after a dentist fitted it with a plastic beak. The dentist fitted the rare hawk parrot with the plastic replacement after the bird's lower beak split, preventing it from eating its favourite meal, corn. Claudio Giacomini, head zoologist at the Sapucaia Do Sul Zoo in south Brazil, asked his dentist brother, Luiz Renato, to see the parrot and his brother devised the replacement. "The operation was a great success and the parrot is eating the hardest corn again," Giacomini said Wednesday.

## Britons bungle kidnapping

LONDON (R) — Three men accused of the bungled kidnapping of a wealthy Arab businessman, were ordered Tuesday to stand trial in a London criminal court. Ramzi Ata Dalloul, a Palestinian holding a Lebanese passport, was abducted March 29 by kidnappers who rammed his car and took him to a farmhouse in the southeast suburbs of London. Although he escaped the next day, his captors continued to demand a ransom of five million Swiss francs (\$3.66 million) in telephone calls to his wife. Court officials said three Britons would be tried for the kidnapping and named them as Derek Brambridge, 31, John Mead, 21, and Anthony Wood, 23. No date has been set for the trial. The three are accused of conspiring together, and with others unknown, to abduct Dalloul, managing director of a management consultancy firm. British press reports have estimated Dalloul's wealth at almost \$200 million.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

**Floods kill 22 in India**  
GAUHATI, India (R) — Floods in the northeast Indian state of Assam killed 22 people and caused damage to crops and property worth one billion rupees (\$76 million), state officials said Wednesday. They said the deaths occurred in floods over the last two weeks and tens of thousands of people had to be moved to safer ground as swollen rivers swamped 1,800 villages and cut rail and road links.

**Bangladesh seeks aid for nuclear plant**  
DHAKA (R) — President Hossain Mohammad Ershad said Wednesday Bangladesh would seek foreign assistance for a proposed \$1 billion nuclear plant. "Attempts would be made to mobilise funds through supplier's credit, soft loan and equity participation for the proposed 320 megawatt plant at Rooppur in northern Bangladesh," he told a meeting of the plant planners. Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission officials said 80 per cent of the plant's cost would have to come from foreign sources. The project about 200 kilometres north of Dhaka was first proposed in 1961. A West German firm, Lahmeyer International, is currently making a feasibility study and is expected to report by this September.

**40 arrested in Namibia school boycott**  
LUSAKA (AP) — More than 40 people were arrested in a continuing schools boycott in Namibia, the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) said here Tuesday. SWAPO, the main group fighting in South African-controlled Namibia, said in a statement those detained in protests over the last several days include a Catholic priest, an official of a student organisation and a unspecified number of trade union leaders. None of the detainees was named in the statement issued in the Zambian capital of Lusaka where SWAPO maintains an office. The statement said some 30,000 pupils in 50 schools in Namibia, also known as South West Africa, were boycotting classes Tuesday to protest the stinging of South African military bases near schools. Since May 30, the boycott spread to Namibia's main towns from the northern settlement of Ohangwena, near the border with Angola, SWAPO said. SWAPO has accused South African authorities of deliberately placing military installations near schools to deter attacks by SWAPO guerrillas fighting for independence in the country.

**Space crew on target to Mir**  
MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Solovoyov and Viktor Savinykh and their Bulgarian crewmate Alexander Alexandrov were on course to the Mir space station Wednesday, the

official TASS news agency said. The crew, launched aboard a Soyuz TM-5 spacecraft Tuesday, were due to dock with Mir Thursday. TASS said Mir's current inhabitants, Soviets Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, were preparing for the crew's arrival and continuing scientific research aboard the station, a giant orbiting laboratory launched in February 1986. They are due to perform 40 experiments aboard Mir during their 10-day mission.

**Maltese protest British nuclear ships**  
VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — About 1,500 protesters Tuesday demonstrated in front of the British embassy and the Malta Labour Party urged the British government to cancel a scheduled port visit this month by four of its warships. Party leader Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici said the peaceful demonstration by party supporters marked the start of a campaign against the presence of nuclear weapons in Malta. The warships scheduled to visit Malta later this month include the aircraft carrier Ark Royal, which Maltese opposition leaders contend carries nuclear weapons. Mifsud Bonnici offered a parliamentary motion earlier this month to block the visit, but it was rejected by the speaker. Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami described the motion as "alarmist propaganda."

**Researcher wins \$200,000 food prize**  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert Flint Chandler Jr., developer of a worldwide agricultural research network which has increased the availability of food for billions of people, was named Tuesday to receive the \$200,000 General Foods World Food Prize. The award is given in recognition of outstanding achievement in improving the quantity, quality, or availability of food on a significant world scale. As the founding director of the Philippines-based International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Chandler oversaw the development of high-yielding varieties of rice in the 1950s and 1960s that helped form the basis for the green revolution in Asia. Chandler, 80, who was chosen from a field of 125 nominees from 39 nations, will receive his cash award and an original sculpture of Saul Bass during a ceremony at the Smithsonian Institute Oct. 4.

**3 injured in British plane crash**  
MANCHESTER (AP) — A light airplane made a crash landing Tuesday evening on a busy highway near Manchester in central England, injuring three people, police said. A motorist and two people in the aircraft were slightly injured, said a police spokesman. The plane was attempting to land at Barton Aerodrome, a private airfield used by non-commercial aircraft, at about 6:40 p.m. (1740 GMT); officials said. The plane suffered little damage. The accident halted hundreds of cars on the M-62 highway. Police briefly closed two lanes.